B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XII NO. 193— BOMBAY FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly ..	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

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2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
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For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND

B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE. CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT

TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT. Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G.P.O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1226.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th Aug.	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA .	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA .		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA	MOREA *	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA		7,952
27th ,, 1925.	DELTA	MANTUA *	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA .	MONGOLIA x	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA .	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA .		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA *	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA @	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15 993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62.	£ 60 & £ 56.
Second ,,	,, 52.	,, 48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
22nd Aug.	MARGHA	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
26th ,,	DOMALA	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	6,696	MOLDAVIA
26th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	MONGOLIA
9th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
15th Aug. ..	VITA	Busreh via K'chi 8-15 a. m.
20th ,,	BARPETA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
.. ,,	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.

B. I sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P.O. Box: 122.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka Maru, Naga to Mafu.	S. Kamayama	4469	17th Aug.	31st Aug.
	Y. Kotorii	5901	28th Aug,.	11th Sept
†AkiMaru	K. Okamoto	6023	15th Sept,	29th Sept
Tokushima Maru	N. Nomiyama	5697	28th Sept.	12th Oct

* Passenger Accommodation.
† Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	140	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	FS0,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserve Funds	42,429,181	£3,535,765

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?

You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality, gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality, wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cures the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing

THE
LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
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THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
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"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars—

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Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
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THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
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Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager — DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT RORD, BOMBAY NO. 7.
B.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE

IS

To the Young—THRIFT
It enables one to lay a foundation for after years

To the Family Man—PEACE of MIND
It satisfies his desire to provide for his dependents.

To the Business Man—PROTECTION
It provides a sinking fund—is an asset to any business.

To the Widow—MAINTENANCE
It maintains the home in Comfort and provides an education for the children.

What Is it to you?

Write for particulars to:—

THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, CANADA

M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Universal Building;
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE 12:—Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Departments, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced FITTER erect and take charge of 35 H. P. Ruston Oil Engine. Apply with copies of testimonials and previous experience to Box No. 484, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R10977

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON with Hospital experience. Pay Rs. 50 (fifty) p. m. rising to Rs. 75 (seventy-five) p. m. only by annual increment of Rs. 5 (five). Apply with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Morbi State. A 20431

WANTED—For a big Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill, a MANAGER, pay Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 and an Engineer, pay Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000, according to qualifications. Only very experienced men need apply with references and copies of testimonials to Box No. 429, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A 20416

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Britisher, 9 years in Mesopotamia of which five have been spent as Assistant and Manager of large Engineering Contracting business desires post preferably in Arabic speaking country. Prospect of business, etc. can be explained by interview before 19th instant. Address Box No. 426, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R10960

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Two up-to-date FLATS in our new building at Hughes Road. All modern conveniences, roomy and airy, rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT, (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. C 20327

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—LANCASHIRE BOILER, 24 by 6½ by 150 lbs. pressure shipped per steamer Castalia, also 30 by 7 by 160 lbs. pressure from stock. Apply ERUCH D. ENGINEER & CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. K R10986

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SCIENCE OF THE SEXES. Relations of the Sexes. Grace Darling, Matrimonial Alliance each one Rupee List free. VALE OFFICE, PONDICHERRY. L R10962

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

INDIAN STAGE DRESSES of various descriptions purchased for Rs. 2,000 in wearable condition offered for Rs. 200 or nearest offer. Owner going home. Apply to Box No. 427, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N R10961

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA HAIR OIL.

Serves the THREEFOLD purpose of a Hair Douche, a Hair Oil and a Hair Tonic. Keeps the Brain cool and so highly recommended for mental workers, especially Students and Businessmen. Scented Delicately. Sold Everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T F

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21936

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

HOTEL LOTTI
AN ARISTOCRATTIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI.

ALLAHABAD.

CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.

'Phone 222.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ST. MORITZ.

SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.

HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel the finest, absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch. per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and of
THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

DECLARATION OF 1ST DIVIDEND TO UNSECURED CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 50 per cent has been declared payable to unsecured creditors after the 15th September, 1924, on application and satisfactory proof of debt.

It is to be noted that any creditor who has already received fifty per cent. advance from the Imperial Bank of India will not participate in the above distribution.

CLARENCE G. ASHWORTH,
for Self and Co-Liquidators.
8, Council House Street,
Calcutta, 9th August, 1924. C20419

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

Auctioneers,
87, Apollo St., Fort.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE.

TREVOR ENGINEERING COMPANY, MILITARY SQUARE LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

Under orders from the Proprietor Messrs. BYREN and CO., will sell by Public Auction, the entire stock in trade of this firm comprising of:—

Brand new MacKenzie motor cycles, Hot point electrical goods, such as irons, kettles, large electric stoves, electric tables and ceiling fans by well known makers, arc lamps, electric chandeliers, carbon search lights, electric lamps in many varieties, shades for lamps, etc.

Mantles, electric pocket lamps, large stocks of Hellisen's batteries, torches, soldering irons, sewing machines, electric motors, dynamos, red star soaps, electric clocks, vacuum cleaners, flexible wire, insulating, wire, switches, water proof cloth, vulcanizing materials, electric coffee grinders, foot warmers and all articles of household utility. Office furnitures made to order by known makers large desks, show cases, stands typewriters, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 16th August and on succeeding days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BYREN and CO., will sell by Public Auction, the above goods in convenient lots to suit individual buyers, at the premises of the firm. Catalogues are being prepared and the property is open to view.

BYREN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.

Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE SHOP OF MESSRS. "BADHAM PILE & CO.," LTD. GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS, MERCHANTS AND CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS TO BUY WOOLLEN AND SILK AND SUPERIOR QUALITY PIECE-GOODS. ENGLISH MACHINE SEWING REELS, SUPERIOR QUALITY BUTTONS, HOSIERY, CUTLERY AND HIGH CLASS PERFUMERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, TRAVELLING SUITE CASES, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 15th, SATURDAY, the 16th and MONDAY, the 18th day of August, 1924, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction under instructions from the parties concerned at the shop of Messrs. Badham Pile and Co., Ltd., on Rampart Row, opposite the Museum and Army and Navy Stores, the above mentioned stock of the said shop.

The stock is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th August, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort.
Opp. Tarachand Purshram.
Below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY FRIDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1924, AT 2-30 P. M.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE 1 LOT PICTURES AND POST CARDS, PRECIOUS JEWELLERY, ETC.

Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers, will on THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Tarachand Purshram, below Morbi Bank, the following household furniture and jewellery, by order of the concerned and at their account and risk comprising:—

Dining table, chairs, sideboard, drawing room set, Chesterfield set, easy chair, bedstead, almyrah, writing tables, book stand file cabinet, show-case teapoys, steel safes, cash boxes electric table lamps, dressing chest of drawers, etc.

By order of the office concerned:—

1 Lot pictures and post cards, useful for art gallery and decorating bungalows.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of Kantilal Nagindas Chandulal Nagindas and Purshotamdas Nagindas Heirs to the Estate of Late Nagindas Jeenabhoy Javery.

The remaining lots of Jewellery from the sale of 8-8-24.

Brilliant diamond emerald pearl ruby ornaments containing necklaces, bracelets, ear-ring booties rose rings, single diamond rings, pearl malas, collars, toranhars, etc.

Property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th August, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF PENCILS, AIR FOUNTAINS, and DRUMS COLOURS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 16th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their room No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned.

2 Cases each 100 gross Pencils No. 804 gold Fish and No. 903 Empire.

On account of Insurance Office concerned.

8 Air Fountains of Steel and Brass.

1 case containing 19 dozs. vaseline.

By order of N. H. Moos Esqr. Official Liquidator of The Eastern Commercial Corporation Ltd. (in Liquidation) and on account and at the risk of Messrs. National Textile and Chemical Stores Co.

9 Drums Colour Magenta Crystal, Auramine Methylene Blue, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham (English).
1 second hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 Pair Kathiawary horses in harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.

By order of Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes.

1 Hand Cart of two wheels.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, NEXT TO THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., AND THE BOMBAY CLUB AND OPPOSITE TO THE CURRENCY BANK.

Suit No. 44 of 1923.

BANK OF INDIA, LTD., V/s M. Nagerseth Sons and another.

Under instructions from the Commissioner High Court and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing dated the 22nd day of October, 1923, and the Judge's Order made herein on the 9th June 1924, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 15th August, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land situate, lying and being on the West side of Rampart Row on the Esplanade within the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16799, and New Survey No. 3433 and containing by admeasurement 1232 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Navibai widow of Kallianji Ludha on or towards the East by Rampart Row as aforesaid on or towards the West by the Elden Road on or towards the South by the property of Nursee Dharmaji and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kasturbhai Manibhai and Co., together with the buildings edifices and structures built and erected and now standing thereon and which are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under A Ward No. 1167 and Street Nos. 22, 24 and 11 C 15.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Craige Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 15th August, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 19th August, 1924, at 2 p.m., at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Paint, sauce, cement angle and steel bars, advertising matter, yellow glue, china clay, glue, steel plate, window glass, empty glass bottles and cups and saucers, zinc chloride, pulp boards, provisions, sharkfins, cast iron pipes and fittings, die tablets, empty jewellery silk boxes, hardware, spiral spring, iron bend and pipe, G sheets, bolts and nuts, earthenware dishes and trays, medicine, almonds, beer, whiting fly papers, tea, dry plants, motor car pieces, attari, animaphas asphalt, samoodarfins, cinema films, spirit varnish, 26 packages dying and drying machinery, glass shades, lantern glass globes, absorbant cotton wool, marine cloth, cotton fents, roller's skins, paper toys, sives, tin dabbies, eucalyptus oil, biscuits, honey, sulphur black powder, white cotton embroidery, rubber nipples, iron nails.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th August, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6.8 & 10 p. m. THE GREAT HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.

HAROLD LLOYD IN
"A SAILORMADE MAN"
THE FUNNIEST 4-REEL COMEDY EVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY.
PATHE GAZETTE | OUR SURE SHIELD | OUR GANG
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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
POPULAR PRICES.
CHILDREN HALF PRICES EXCEPT BALCONY AND GALLERY.

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!
UNIVERSAL'S MIGHTY SUPER-PRODUCTION
"THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME"
12 Reels—from Victor Hugo's immortal novel
"Notre Dame de Paris" featuring
LON CHANEY
OPENING SIX PARTS THIS WEEK
The Programme includes the International News and a Joe Martin Monkey Comedy.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

IMPERIAL
To-Night and During This Week
Presents
KOHINOOR SUPER PHOTO-PLAY
"NAVI-SETHANI"
DAILY 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOW ON
Saturday and Sunday at 3 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY
AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.
"QUEEN OF THE MOULIN ROUGE"
Featuring MARTHA MANSFIELD.
EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY
AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.
"TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY"
Featuring MARY PICKFORD.
EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY
AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
"HAIL THE WOMAN"
Featuring FLORENCE VIDOR.

THIS WEEK—TO-DAY
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
RAM RAVAN YUDHA
OR
SITA SUDHI
Time and Rates as usual.

WHATEVER YOUR WANTS MAY BE IN ACCESSORIES, YOU WILL FIND OUR PRICES AND QUALITY RIGHT.
THE ADVANCE MOTOR Co.,
New Queen's Road,
BOMBAY.

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Much of the nervousness, depression and bad temper that we see every day is due to weakened kidneys, and is both curable and preventable if Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are used to strengthen, tone and stimulate the kidneys.

For weak kidneys let the blood with an excess of poisonous uric acid which healthy kidneys should filter out. And excess uric acid is very irritating; it attacks the most sensitive parts first, so that the brain and nerves often afford the earliest signs of uric acid poisoning.

If you are nervy and irritable, your bad temper may be due to kidney weakness. Possibly you also have backache, or frequent painful passages of the urine, dizzy spells, headaches or rheumatic pains.

When any of these signs appear, begin using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills immediately. Men and women alike have gained lasting relief from kidney or bladder troubles and uric acid complaints by the timely use of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

HEADACHE

Neuralgia and all nerve pains promptly yield to the action of Phenalgin. A few doses reduce blood pressure and tranquilise the nervous system, with the result that all nerve pains disappear.

PHENALGIN

is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 36×5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

Sole Agents :—

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Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.

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TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

RAWLPLUGS

In view of the widespread demand we have the pleasure to announce that Special Jumping Bits for boring TRAP ROCK are now being supplied by our Principals, The Rawlplug Co., Ltd., London.

Besides the usual small sizes Rawlplugs are now also made in super sizes, the largest 4" x 3/4" being capable of withstanding a pull of nearly 4 tons.

With Rawlplugs wall fixtures of any sort can be fixed neatly yet firmly without damage to the wall, and moreover with enormous saving of time and labour. In use all over India.

Literature and price list can be obtained from the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab:—

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COCOGEM FOR COOKING.

Foods fried in bazar ghee or crude oils are the frequent cause of indigestion. These oils smoke and burn at low cooking temperatures leaving the food only half cooked but heavy and indigestible with absorbed oil.

Try Cocogem for frying and you will be agreeably surprised, Cocogem, the pure vegetable shortening, permits a higher cooking temperature and food cooked in superheated Cocogem is light, palatable and digestible.

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Four illustrated booklets free from Cocogem Box H

Tatapuram, Cochin State.

RENT ACT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We have been grieved to read the letter of the Member of Bombay Council representing East Khandesh published in the "Chronicle" of 12th instant. As if the proverb must come out true, the sting is in the tail and has caused us the greatest pain. Mr. Joshi clearly places personal loyalty above the just cause of the Bombay tenants. What have the majority of the tenants got to do with the personal differences of Mr. Patel and Mr. Jayakar? Now are the tenants of Bombay to divine the intentions and inner motives of Mr. Patel or Dr. Deshmukh. Mr. Joshi may have to be pardoned for his ignorance of the consternation caused in Bombay by the unceremonious rejection of Mr. Addyman's Bill at the very preliminary stage and the surprise felt in Bombay that the rejection was the result of a sort of alliance between the Government Bloc and some Swarajists. But if he wants to claim the benefit of his ignorance, he ought not to attribute to other promoters of the Marwari Vidyalaya meeting which has upset Mr. Joshi any motives which may have actuated Mr. Patel. The tenants of Bombay are not supposed to be so engrossed in the internal affairs of any party that they could look upon the meeting as called in indecent haste. The grievance of the people was of such an important character and came in through such surprising circumstances, that all the people of Bombay are thankful to Mr. Patel for calling the meeting so promptly. Every word that Mr. Patel uttered was the expression of thoughts held by the audience. Mr. Patel had the solid ground of a good cause on which to stand.

We are really not concerned with a justification of Mr. Patel. We are concerned with the veiled threat contained in the last sentence. What does Mr. Joshi's gratuitous advice to the tenants of Bombay not to follow in the leading strings of Mr. Patel mean? Is the cause of the tenants to be made a pawn in the game of personal rivalries? To adopt the language of the Rt. Hon'ble A. Thomas, the cause of the tenants is too serious to be made the sport of party rivalries. What have the vast majority of tenants got to do with these rivalries? Mr. Joshi should pause and consider the full import of his suggestion. Dare he tell the people of Calcutta not to follow in the leading strings of Mr. C. R. Das? During this year Mr. V. J. Patel occupies the same status in Bombay as Mr. Das in Calcutta. Mr. Patel is the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and as such the *de jure* leader of the citizens of Bombay. When the address will be presented to Mahatma Gandhi in a few weeks, Mr. V. J. Patel is going to read and present it in the name of Bombay. Whether one or more individuals like Mr. Patel or not, his status is unquestionable for eight months more. Is the individual dislike of Mr. Patel to determine the attitude of M.L.C.'s towards the Rent Act extension Bill which is a question of life and death with ninety-five per cent. of the Bombay inhabitants?

Mr. Joshi's letter fully demonstrates the importance and urgency of one of the resolutions adopted in the public meeting held under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Association on 9th August. The resolution runs:—

"This public meeting asks the tenants residing in Bombay, coming from the several Districts of the Presidency to bring pressure on members representing those districts on the Bombay Legislative Council to cast their votes on the introduction of any such Bill as is referred to in Resolution II, in favour of the tenants' cause."

The members representing the Districts form by far the majority of the elected members. They may not know the deplorable condition in which ninety-five per cent. of the tenants have to live and the necessity of protection to them. Really they should know something because when they come to Bombay they are either temporary tenants or are the guests of tenants. Whether they are landlords in their districts, in Bombay they are tenants. But they are too well provided and too preoccupied to appreciate the piteous plight of the tenants. They may not heed the voice of Bombay meetings. But they are sure to heed the voice of people coming to Bombay from their districts. For example, if the tenants in Bombay who come from East Khandesh hold a meeting in Bombay and communicate to Mr. Joshi their deliberate opinion Mr. Joshi is sure to respect it. In the same manner if the tenants, who come from Poona, hold a meeting and communicate their resolutions to Mr. Bhopatkar, he will surely respect them. We need not multiply instances. People will understand that there is need to organise meetings in Bombay by districts. Failure to do so, will be likely to bring about a repetition of the disaster that took place in July.

Vofers are masters until they cast their votes and are coaxed, flattered, driven in motor cars by candidates. Once the votes are cast, the position is reversed. The successful candidates then become the masters who have to be educated and flattered by the voters. Let us plead with our masters the majority of whom come from the Districts and do not directly know our woes. The way we have suggested is the best to educate them.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. JHABWALA, Jt. Secy.,
Municipal Reform Association.
P. R. LELE,
Member, E. C. Committee.

AHMEDABAD MILL COLLAPSE ENQUIRY.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS' EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 13.

The Gujarat Ginning Mill Accident Enquiry Committee has finished its work. One of the workmen examined said that he saw a crack of about a foot and a half in length at about 8 a.m. in the wall on which the shafting was working. This witness, however, got confused and was removed. Most of the workmen who are in hospital said that they were unconscious and did not know what had happened. Factory Inspector Phillips said that he did not see any signs of burns on the shaft. If shafting was loose in its bearings it might vibrate slightly. These vibrations would be carried to the wall and would break it if there was a heavy load on it and then the shaft would be bent. Cross-examined by counsel for the Mill, Mr. Phillips said that he did not think that the increase in vibrations might cause the fall of the wall or the superstructure above. Friction at such stage would not cause fire and the condition of the shaft did not give any indication of fire.

Mr. Bateley, Architect, on behalf of the Insurance Company said that the old Mill was built in 1888 and the new extension was added in 1908. It was at the connection of these two portions that the collapse occurred and it was there that the inherent weakness of the construction was most evident. If the wall had been left in its original condition and extra pillars placed to accommodate the new construction he did not think that the collapse would have occurred. He particularly looked for signs of fire, but found no suggestion of it anywhere. Cotton waste was freely lying on many of the machines near the centre of the collapse and even the bearing kept under police custody was thick with grease and its brass collar did not show the least sign of fusing.

Four engineers on behalf of the Mill reported that the shaft, while running, must have become hot and by jerks or load become bent and by its eccentric motion and jerks belts of the bearing attached to the brick pillars must have become loose and by heavy jerks and shocks resulting from eccentric motion the brick pillars must have given way.

DELHI NOTES

SHAHIDI JATHA FOR JAITO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 13.

As a mark of respect for the six people who were killed in the house collapse Mahrauli (Quatab) on the last night of Mohurrum, many of the Mussulman shops of the city remained closed to-day. It stated that two of those who were kill in the accident were merchants of some standing in Delhi.

SHAHIDI JATHA FOR JAITO.

Gurmukhi posters and handbills have been circulated in Delhi announcing the proposed departure of a Shahidi Jatha from Delhi on the evening of the 14th instant. According to their published programme the Jatha will assemble at the Gurudwara in Chandni Chowk at 4 p.m. to-morrow where after prayers and speeches they will leave by nine p.m. for Amritsar *en route* to Jaito.

OUTRAGE ON PRESS AT SALONIKA.

JOURNALISTS SHOT BY TROOPS.

The Athens correspondent of "The Times" wired to the paper on July 18th:—

"In the early hours of this morning party of armed soldiers invaded the offices of the Opposition newspapers *Tachydromos* and *Himerissia*, at Salonika, and demanded that the editors should refrain from publishing the text of the speech made by General Metaxas, the Royalist leader, at Salonika, the previous afternoon. The editors refused to comply, pointing out that the soldiers had no right to interfere in this way. At this the soldiers, who are supposed to have been acting upon orders received, opened fire with their rifles, causing indescribable panic among the staff. They afterwards greatly damaged the printing machinery. Three members of the staff of the *Himerissia* were seriously wounded by bullets, and one died. The two newspapers were unable to appear this morning."

FIRE ON S. S. "CUMMING."

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Aden.—The steamer Clan "Cumming from Java wirelesses that a fire has broken out on between deck.—Reuter.

Moharrum passed off peacefully at Agra —A. P.

ECHO OF 1919 DISTURBANCES.

QUESTION OF IMPOSITION OF PUNITIVE TAXES.

The Elections and Procedure Rules Committee of the Corporation have now reported on the question of the imposition of punitive taxes, etc., on the rate-payers of Bombay and their collection by the Municipal Staff. The matter arose owing to the disturbances of April 1919 in Bombay. Some damage was done to the Tramway Co., and they claimed compensation under section 45 of the City Police Act 1902 before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and he ordered recovery of the sum allowed from the Mahomedan rate-payers of B Ward and from Bania ratepayers of D Ward.

"The work of collecting the amount was done by the Assessment Department along with the ordinary taxes as an addition to the General Tax as provided for by Section 45 of the Police Act. In November 1921, disturbances again took place in the City resulting in injury and damage to persons and properties. Under orders from Government an enquiry was held by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in respect of claims arising out of the disturbances and the Commissioner was again directed to recover an amount of nearly Rs. 6 lakhs and a half by an addition to the General Tax, levied proportionately to the assessment, from B C D E F and G Wards of the City, exempting certain sections of D and E wards. An additional work of collecting this tax was again thrown on the Assessment Department and the Assessor and Collector in his annual report for the year 1922-23 states that over 24,000 bills had to be prepared for the collection of the tax the majority of which have still to be recovered. He also states that this work besides throwing a very heavy strain on the department which is already overworked seriously hinders the collection of Municipal revenue and suggests that Government may be moved to amend the legislature so as to save the department from similar burdens in future. This opinion of the Assessor and Collector was also endorsed by the Standing Committee in their review of the Administration Report for thea same year. 2. After careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee are of opinion that the method of recovery of such odious taxes with which the Municipality has nothing to do is very unfair to the Municipality and is hardly justifiable. The Committee, therefore, beg to recommend that Government be approached with a request to amend the law accordingly."

On the constitutional aspect of the question of the commissioners proposal to obtain sanction for entering into a contract, without informing the Corporation of the rates of such a contract, the Committee now has made a report. The question arose out of a contract which the Commissioner wanted to enter into with the Mining Engineer Railway Board, Calcutta, for the supply of coal to the Corporation for three years from April 1 1922, at the same rate as that supplied the State Railways. The Commissioner stated that he was not at liberty to disclose the rates, but that the contract would be advantageous to the Corporation. The Standing Committee, of course, approved of the Commissioner's action, but in the Corporation a constitutional point was raised whether the Commissioner could get the sanction of the Corporation without disclosing the rates, and Mr. Jehangir Petit obtained counsel's opinion to the effect that the approval of the Corporation, required under the Municipal Act, could not be given without knowing the terms of the contract, and that the Corporation could not appoint a committee to approve of the terms for them. The Committee of the Corporation now agree with the counsel and ask that the principle be adopted providing that in such matters where it would not be in the interest of the Corporation to disclose the terms, they might be kept confidential.

The Burning and Burial Grounds Committee of the Corporation have now reported on the question of extending the Hindu cemetery at Mahim. The Commissioner had written that a plot was being acquired at Mahim when a considerable area of land would be made available for burial purposes. "On the provision of a large area at this cemetery the Committee of the Cemetery No. 45 at Mahim, which also looks after the management of Cemetery No. 74 at Worli, should be requested to cease burials at Mahim and allow them only in the other larger Cemetery at Worli. At present, Hindus of all castes dispose of their dead at Cemetery No. 45, Mahim, both by burying and by burning, and it will always be advisable to allow burials of young children of castes that ordinarily burn their dead to take place at the Mahim Cemetery. Such burials however, are comparatively few and the existing ground need not be extended for the purpose. The provision of small scattered Cemeteries for burial purposes is in the Commissioner's opinion not only unhygienic but undesirable from several points of view. For the present adequate burial facilities must be provided and arrangements to that end have already been sanctioned at Worli. It would clearly be a mistake to encourage and perpetuate the practice of burials at a site about a mile north of the Worli Cemetery adjacent to one of the main roads and in a portion of Mahim which promises in the future to be one of the most favourite residential localities in the island. 2. After careful consideration of the question in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee are of opinion that there is no necessity of extending the Cemetery."

ADULTARATION OF ARTICLES OF FOOD.

A PREVENTIVE BILL.

The Bombay Government Gazette, dated the 13th instant publishes the text of Bill No. XXI of 1924, a Bill to make better provision in the City of Bombay and elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency to prevent the adulteration of articles of food and the sale of such adulterated articles.

The statement of Objects and Reasons says:—The object of this Bill is to provide adequate means for dealing with the adulteration of food stuffs, which is prevalent throughout the Presidency and which prevalence shows the inadequacy of the provisions of the existing law. These provisions are embodied in the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1899 (Bom. II of 1899), in section 417A of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and in section 142 (2) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.

2. The Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1899, was passed many years ago and is very limited in scope. And the provisions incorporated by the Act in the City of Bombay Municipal Act and re-enacted as regards district municipalities by section 142 (2) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, in effect place in the same category with diseased and unwholesome food, food which though adulterated may otherwise be harmless.

3. The present bill is designed to deal comprehensively with the question of adulteration and by repealing the provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, relating to adulteration to bring within the limits of one bill all proceedings relating thereto.

4. The Bill is based mainly upon the English Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, as amended. It is designed in the first place to operate in Bombay City as regards all kinds of food and thereafter in such local areas and as regards such kinds of food as the Governor in Council may notify. Persons of competent experience, skill and knowledge are to be appointed public analysts by Government except in the case of the city of Bombay where the appointment is to be made by the Corporation subject to the approval of Government, but the appointment of In-spectors is, subject to rules made in this behalf, to vest in the local authorities.

5. Adulteration, as constituted under this bill, is, in addition to the mixing, colouring, staining or powdering of any article of food with any matter or ingredient injurious to health, the sale or the manufacturing, offering or exposing for sale of food of a nature substance and quality other than that which it purports to be. It is, however, not intended to prohibit the sale of adulterated food if such adulteration is not injurious to health and provided that such food does not purport to be unadulterated and is not sold such. The giving of a false warranty in respect of any food is also made an offence.

6. Provision is made for the analysis food purchased by the ordinary person and food procured by inspectors, for the refusal of the seller to sell food to an inspector requiring it for analysis, for the proof of the analyst's certificate in Court, for further analysis by the Chemical Analyser to Government in case of doubt, for entry by an Inspector on private premises and for the protection of officers acting in good faith. Offences under the Act are to be tried by a magistrate not lower in rank than a magistrate of the second class.

7. Lastly, by means of rules injurious and non-injurious adulteration can be defined.

Entrancing Perfumes

Transports of delight are created by the entrancing Zenobia Perfumes. They surround their users with superb and fascinating odours, and they cannot be equalled for lasting richness. These are two of the loveliest of all:

The new Zenobia Perfume Eastern Glory, and the superb Zenobia Jasmin.

Solid Brilliantines for men can be obtained scented with any of the above rich perfumes.

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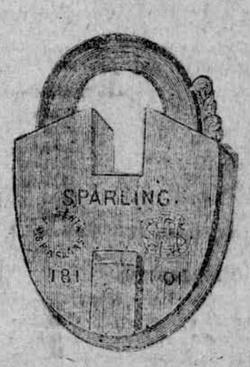
Manufactured by ZENOBIA LIMITED, Loughborough, Leicestershire, England.

THERE IS ECONOMY



In the use of the "Sparling" Patent Padlocks because of their lasting qualities and key protection. One of these locks was tested at the Government Workshops Roorkee. The Supdt. reported that a strain was applied by hydraulic power which was increased until a maximum of 1200 lbs was on the lock. The lock stood this perfectly well and was not injured in any way externally or internally. They are used in Banks, Government Treasuries and other important places. They are made in different sizes and can be had from

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Non-Greasy Hair Oil of To-day

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared

Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 13.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 1/16 steady.
Bar Gold £4. 11. 1 steady
Bar Silver Spot 34 3/16 unsettled

London, Aug. 13.

Rentes 3 per cent 53 1/2.
Berlin Cheques on London 34 3/16.
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 3/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Dearer owing to bear covering. Uncertain.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/2
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England rate 4 per cent since 5th July 23.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 13

Stockholm	1705
Christiania	3247
Amsterdam	1161
Switzerland	2409
Belgium (on 12th)	8862
Athens (on 12th)	
Prague	

LONDON, Aug. 13

Exchange on London in Paris	815
Exchange on London in Gedmany	1906000000000

Exchange on London in Italy closed till Monday.

New York, Aug. 13.

Demand Bills	45300

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Aug. 14

The shares were in good demand, Fe days were at 69 shillings.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 13.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 5/1
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4

STOCKS., ETC.

London, Aug. 13.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 1/ plus 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/8 no chang
War Loans 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/4 n change.
Conversion Loan £77 5/8 no change
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100 7/8 plus 1/
Indian Loan 7 per cent £112 no change
Consols 2½ per cent 57½ plus 3/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 47½ nominal —½
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan 66½ plus 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 56½ no chang

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 14

Ready:—21—11—0
Vaida Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p m.

Sravan	24-10-0	24-8-0	24-10-0
Bhadrwa	24-7 0	24-6-6	24-7-0

Teji Mandi:—
Sravan
Bhadrwa 0-7-6
Tone—Market Steady.

These rates are unchanged on account of Naliari Purnima—market closed to-day.

SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 14

Ready:—80—12—
Vaida Opening Highest. Lowest. At 6 p m

Sravan	80-8-0	80-12-0	80-12-0
Bhadrwa	80 12-0	81 1-0	81-1-0

Teji Mandi.
Sravan
Bhadrwa 1—7—0
Tone—Market Steady

These rates are unchanged on account of Naliari Purnima—market closed to-day.

SHARES.

London, Aug. 13.

Charted Bank of India, A. and China £ 20.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £ 137.
National Bank of India, Ltd. £ 44 3/4.
Eastern Band, Ltd. £ 6.
P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., £ 10 3/4.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

Firm and good demand.
Finest Australian Beef Tallow 47/3 nominal.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

In jutes Howrah and Clive almost monopolised attention of bazar operators to exclusion of business. In higher priced shares which were lacking in outside support continued healthy. In coals fair number of transactions were put through in small parcels Bhalgora was quoted lower while Bansra and North Damuda improved their quotations some enquiry. Teas have remained firm majority of instances with a moderate demand in existence. In miscellaneous hardly any changes were reflected in this section. Madan Theatres however recorded further increase in price. Government securities were quiet in absence of much business. Stock exchange will remain closed on 14th and 15th instant owing to Rakhipurnima and lunar eclipse, re-opening on Monday 18th idem. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities—3½ per cent Government paper 67/13, 5 per cent war loan 1945-55 8/12, 5½ per cent war bonds 1925 103/12, per cent bonds 1926 101/11.

Banks—Allahabad Bank pref 93, Calcutta Industrial Bank in liquidation 13, Imperial Bank fully paid 1390.

Railways: Arakan Light Railway 69, Mymensingh Bhairabh Bazar Railway guaranteed 73.

Cottons—Agra United 2/6, Dunbar 183, Kesoram 4.

Jutes—Auckland 253/8 Bally 231, Baranagore 164, Birla 9/12, Clive 44/4, Dalhousie 428, Empire 57/4, Fort William 385, Gondalpara 89, Hooghly ord 77, Howrah 46/8, Hukumchand ord 11/10, Kankinarrah 470, Lansdowne 382, National 296, Naihati 418, Northbrook 57/8, Nuddea 53, Presidency 7/15, Reliance 59/14, Standard 430, Union 548, Waverley 9/2.

Coals—Albion 4/2, Bansra 14/4, Baraboni 12/12, Bengal 630, Bhalgora 9, Burrakur 37/4, Gopalichuck 17/4, Katras Jherriah 112, Lakurka 18/4, Marine A 10/12, Nazira 14 Neetooria 1/6, New Beerbhoom 37/8, New Kendah 40/2, North Damuda 10/2, Petmohna 2/12 Pench Valley 24/4, Phularitand 3/10 Sendra 20/4, Sowardih 3/14, Standard 61, Talcher 7/8, C. P. Cements 1, Britannia Building and Iron 3/12, Hume Pipe annas 8, Indian Iron and Steel 30, Marshall and Co 4.

Miscellaneous—Burma Corporation 8/11, B I Corporation ord 4/4, Indian Wood Products 5/12, Madan Theatres 4/6 Howrah Oil 10/4, Titaghur Paper 31/2, Mathurapore Zemindary annas 15, Carew and Co Sugar Mills 78.

Tea:—Batelli 4/2, Betjan 26/14 Bishnauth 21/4, Dauracherra 9/12, Dhunseri 6/4, Dufflagaur 13, Dimakusi 28/4, East India 18/9, Hattikhira 29/4, Huldibari 37/6 Jutlibari 17/8, Namburnadi 16/8, Roonacherra 25/4, Rutema 17/4, Seajuli 41/4, Tezpur 13, Tirrihannah 25/8, Tumsong 19/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five pence and demand bills were one shilling five and one thirtysecond pence.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4000 Bs.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 Bs.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 Bs.
Total Day's Imports .....
Mid. American Spot Universal Standard 17.69, Fair request.
Egyptian F.G.F. Shakellaridis ... 26.35
New York 11 a.m. (As known on Liverpool at closing time):—

October	27.58
January	27.00
March	27.27

New York Noon Call:—

October	27.38
January	26.77
March	26.97

New Orleans 10 a.m.:—

October	26.75
January	26.80

Liverpool, Aug. 13.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

October	15.55	—.14
January	15.23	—.14
March	15.16	—.13
May	15.06	—.13

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, Aug. 13.

August	16.80 plus	.37
September	16.56 ,,	.37
October	16.05 ,,	.36
December	15.71 ,,	.34
January	15.69 ,,	.32
March	15.66 ,,	.37
May	15.52 ,,	.33

Egyptians January 20.65 November 21.03

FUTURES DELIVERY:—

Liverpool, Aug. 14.

October	15.51	—.04
December	15.14	—.08
January	15.20	—.03
March	15.11	—.05
May	14.97	—.09

Egyptians January 19.97

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 13.

August	16.26	—.17
September	16.05	—.14
October	15.55	—.14
November	15.33	—.15
December	15.22	—.16
January	15.23	—.14
February	15.19	—.13
March	15.16	—.13
April	15.10	—.13
May	15.06	—.13
June	14.90	—.10
July	14.80	—.10

Tone:—Barley Steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 13.

M. G., Bengal, "Good"	12.00
M. G., Bengal, "Fully Good"	12.40
M. G., Bengal, "Fine"	12.80
No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	12.55
No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good"	13.05
No. 1 Oomra, "Fine"	13.55
M. G. Broach, "Good"	13.40
M. G. Broach, "Fully Good"	12.80
M. G. Broach, "Fine"	14.20
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	11.90
M. G. Scinde, "Good Fully"	12.30
M. G. Scinde, "Fine"	12.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 13.

August	24.30 —.30
September	22.65 —.15
October	21.95 plus 70
November	20.45 —.28
December	20.30 —.28
January	20.07 —.28
February	19.96 —.27
March	19.85 —.30
April	19.78 —.30
May	19.68 —.30
June	19.63 —.30
July	19.48 —.35

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Aug. 13.

Futures at New York.

October	27.17	—1.18
December	26.70	—1.11
January	26.60	—1.12
March	26.83	—1.15

AMERICAN MARKET.

COTTON.

New York, Aug. 13

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 16,000

Futures at New York

October	27.17	—1.18
December	26.70	—1.11
January	26.60	—1.12
March	26.83	—1.15
Spot Cotton at New York	28.75	—2.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	27.21	—1.33

Tone of Spot Cotton:
Futures at New Orleans

October	26.40	—1.14
December	26.46	—1.13

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality 16 3/8
Silver—Foreign mined 68 3/4

WHEAT.

London, Aug. 13.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. 53 paid for August, buyers.
Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. 54/6 Aug./Sept. sellers.
Australian 56/6 sellers for Aug./Sept. Easier on increased acreage.
Tone:—Steady.
Choice White Karachi 54 Aug./Sept buyers.
Soft Red Karachi 53 Aug./Sept. buyers.
Tone:—Firm.
Barley, Karachi 40/3 Aug./Sept. sellers.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay Aug. 14
(6-30. p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	56 0 0	8 2 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	56 0 0	8 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	58 0 0	8 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni ..	11 12 0	12 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 12 0	12 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 2 0	13 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 12 0	13 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	85 0 0	17 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	80 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	75 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Black	71 0 0	14 8 0
Poppyseed, White ..	13 6 0	14 6 0
Groundnuts Bold Khandesh	79 0 0	..
Mowraseed	10 0 0	10 4 0
Barley	41 0 0	..
Castorseed	88 0 0	17 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready ..		
Delivery ..	41 0 0	6 1 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May ..	8 10 6
Wheat, Sept. ..	8 5 0
Linseed. May ..	13 15 0
Linseed Sept. ..	13 12 0
Groundnuts, Bold D/G..	72 8 0
Gujarat Castor Seed Aso	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 A/S ..	17 12 0
Cotton Seed D/G ..	5 15 0

Dana Bunder is closed on account of Naliari Purnima holiday. The rates are unchanged.

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 13.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed firm and dearer at £ 20 1/4 paid and buyers for Aug./Sept. shipment and £ 18 7/8 paid for Jan./Feb.
Cottonseed Bombay closed dull and easier at £ 10 3/4 paid and buyers for Aug./Sept.
Castorseed Bombay closed quiet and easier at 30., sellers for Aug./Sept. shipment to Hull.
Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold £ 21 1/2 Aug./Sept., Hamburg, sellers.
Rapeseed Toria 21 3/4 Aug./Sept. sellers.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore 20 1/4 Aug./Sept. sellers.
Tone:—Quiet.

METALS.

London, Aug. 13.

English best Selected Copper £66 1/4 value
Standard Copper G. M. B. £63 11/16 paid
Copper Braziers £84½
Yellow Metal £7 7/8
Hard Spelter £28 1/4
Corrugated Sheets £18 3/8
Tin Block 251 3/8

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug. 14

Per Md	Rs. a. p
Brass, English 3/4	62 8 0
Do ,, ... 1	62 8 0
Do ,, ... 1 1/4	61 8 0
Do ,, ... 1 1/2	61 8 0
Do. ,, ... 1 3/4	61 8 0
Do ,, ... 2	61 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 14

Per Md.	Rs. a. p
Copper, English .. 3/4	67 0 0
Copper ,, ... 1/	67 0 0
Copper ,, ... 1 1/4	67 0 0
Copper, American .. 1 1/2	66 8 0
Copper ,, ... 1 3/4	66 8 0
Copper ,, ... 2/	66 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars	63 0 0
Panchteka Joint	28 0 0
Copper, English Bars	62 0 0
Brass Bars	40 0 0
Pat Klai	66 0 0
Lead, Country	22 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4	60 0 0
,, ,, ,, 1	58 0 0
,, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2	58 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2	65 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4	67 8 0

Market is closed on account of Naliari Purnima holiday. The rates are unchanged to-day.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, August 14.

	per lb.	Rs a. p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	1 0 3
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 3
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 3
David	..No. 10 1/2	0 14 3
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 14 3
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0 15 6
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Light-house ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 12 9
Japan	..No. 40 1/	1 9 0
,, ...	..No. 42 2/	1 14 0
,, ...	..No. 20	1 3 0
.. .. ..	..No 32	1 7 0

Market is closed on account of Naliari Purnima holiday. The rates are unchanged. to-day.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 13.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Aug./Sept. sellers 22/6.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Decr. sellers 22/6
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 22/9
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Oct./Decr. sellers 22/8
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Oct./Decr. sellers 22/8
Tone.—Steady but without any business.

WHEAT AND LINSEED CROP

London, Aug. 13.

Canadian Crop estimate of Wheat is 282,000,000 bushels and of Linseed is 9,000,000 bushels against last year's crops of 474,000,000 and 6,500,000 respectively.
Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for August shipment at £22. 6. 3 and Linseed La Plata Argentine at £22 1/4 for Aug./Sept. shipment to Hull. In Wheat, Parcel, Choice White Karachi at 54 for Aug./Sept. shipment.

RUBBER.

London, Aug. 13.

Para Fine Hard Cure 14 Sept./Oct. sellers.
Plantation First Latex Crepe 13 1/8 Aug. Quiet and easier after steadier.

LINSEED.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Aug./Sept. Buyers Steady Moderate business
Raw Linseed August Done 40/3
Raw Linseed Sept./Decr. Done 40 1/8 buyers

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 13.

Market relapsed in the afternoon on reports of rain in Texas.

FREIGHT.

London, Aug. 13.

Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay £15.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 14th August 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 14th August 1922	June 1st to 14th August 1923.
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct
Colaba (Observatory)	0 08	25 78	59 49	56 45
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 16	28 69	54 52	57 68
Esplanade (Govt. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 22	24 94	55 42	60 95
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 65	29 33	59 48	54 15

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, August. 14

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p m, 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.713	
Temperature of Air	82.8	degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	77.2	,,
Dew Point	74.7	,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	77%	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	8 2	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.0	,,
Minimum ,, ,,	80.4	
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.. ..	182	miles
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches,
Total fall during month ..	1 49	,,
Do. do. year ..	25.70	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th August	0.17	,,

THE KETKAR'S ART INSTITUTE,

GIRGAUM ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
DRAWING, PAINTING & ARCHITECTURE.

Students will be prepared for the Government Examinations of the Sir J.J. School of Art, Bombay
Time: 7-30 to 9-30 A. M. For particulars see personally PRINCIPAL.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, Aug. 15.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2799-24—Crawford B and Co. Brook Bond (India) Ltd., D Jaichand and Co.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

2734-23—Mulla and M, R Bassi and Co v Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo and anr, Amin and D, Malvi M R and Co.

1338-24—Payne, Rustumji Hormusji Oomrigar, vs. The Millstores Trading Co. Ltd., Mulla and M.

3962-23—Rele and Co, Shanker Gangaram Punchkar vs. Mahomed Esmail Vaiad Gulam Ahmed Khot and another Shamrao M and H.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

4111-22—M B Chothia and Co, Bai Jainabai widow and another v Haji Jafer Mahomed Haji Bachoo Varaya v. Remanlal and H.

SHORT CAUSES.

2386-20—Kharas, Navalram Sadaji, vs. Ranchod Ainbaram Pocha and Co.

172-23—N.C. Dalal, Ratelal Manchalal Vebini, vs. Gaya Bros., a firm, Chubbe and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

5356-21—Soonderdas and Co, Natvarlal Motilal v Chotalal Kasturchand and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

2064-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Mathavdas Gocuidas Pasta and another v Ramzan ali Salemahomed, Mulla and M.

494-23—Crawford B and Co, The Banco National Ultramarino v Narandas Kisonchand and another, M B Chothia.

2396-23—Craigie B and C, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd v J D Motta and Co, Shah and Co.

3536-23—Amarchand and M, S S Kothari and Co v Gulam Husein Essaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

761-23—Captain and V, Vijbai widow v Keshavji Mulji and others, Payne and Co., Bhaishanker K and G, Amin and D Wadia G and Co.

2776-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co

2760-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4075-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4426 23—Mulla and M, Ghansham Sitaram and others, Maganlal Dipchand, Ramanlal and H

4683-23—Mulla and M, Talakchand Mumraj Besho and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

590-22—Smetham & Co., Gajanan Mahadeo Parker and anr., vs. Damodar Ganesh Parker and ors., Thakordas & Co., Smetram B & L.

5358-21—Mirza and M, Lalmahomed Badloo, Rehimbai widow, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

473-24—Ramanlal Mohanlal Chandulal and Co., vs. The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., Little.

5217-23—N.C. Dalal, Tribhovandas Bhimji, vs., Kulsambhai Salebhoy, Jehangir S.

564-22—Jehangir S., Mahadeo Atmaram Joshi, vs., Krishnaji Anant Joshi, Little.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

24-22—Re, Sha Jesinglal Kaverbhai, deceased, Payne and Co, Surajmal Jhaverchand v Bai Champabai widow, Surajmal and C.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

3146-23—Captain, Parshotum Meghji, vs., Charandas Chaturbhuj & ors. Vacha, Captain.

2122-24—Matubhai J and M, Bhaidas Narotamdas and Sons, Jamnadas Harakji Shamrao M and H.

1060-24—Fardunji P Pavri, Sorabji Pallonji Pavri, v Bhamanji Mulji, M. B. Chothia.

4180-23—Payne and Co, Chhotalal A Chouhan v Ranchoddas Dhanji and another, N C Dalal and Co., Merwanji K and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

591-22—Wadia G and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd., Gopalji Chapsi and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

456-22—Edgelow, Popatlal Poonamchand, vs. Ambalal Motichand, N.C. Dalal.

497-22—Payne, Koorji Dharamsi and Co., vs., A M. Sawhiwalla a firm, Mehta Lalji and Co.

595-22—Malvi, Sitaram Bhtrulal a firm, vs. Essofally Mahomedalli, Patell.

882-22—Amin, Chhotalal Kothari and Co., D.C. Soonavalla.

723-22—Anandrao, Hidalal Radhakison Singi, vs., Cursondas Vallabhdas, Mulla.

209-22—Pandia, Irigam and Crotier a firm, vs., Jivaji Jafferji, a firm, Rustomji.

710-22—Amerchand, Dullabhai Bhagwanji, vs, Prembhai Jethabhai a firm, Malhubhai.

2855-22—In person a Pauper, Bai Bachubai, vs. Bai Manikbai, Jehangir G.

702-22—Pandia & Co., Kulsumbi widow vs. Shaik Hussein Shekalli and ors. Dabholkar.

927-22—Malvi, Amulakchand, Gadgil Samant and Co., Rajhavaya.

3832-22—Surveyor, Klamber and Co. vs. Joshi and Co., Ferreira and Val.

3181-22—Shah, Narsi Padamsey vs., Shamji Passor and ors.

3810-22—Shah, Revashanker Madhovji, a firm, vs., Chunnilal Pitamber, G B. Pandya.

4098-22—Raghavaya, Cheniram Jesraj, a firm, vs., Haji Ali Haji, Abdul.

792-22—Sakur a firm, Manchersha.

792-22— Do. Do. Do. Do.

4419-22—Patell, Rameshwarprasad Kessiprasad a firm, vs. Dhanji Ratansi, a firm, Matubhai.

1010-22—Surajmal, Mahamed Hussein Mahomed Syed Mulla, vs. Mujaji Parshotum, Surveyor and Co.

1174-22—Madhovji, Ramdas Bhoja and Co., vs., The Bank of Morvi Ltdd, Little.

2317-22—Crawford, The International Banking Corporation Co., vs. Ibrahim Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy, Wadia G and Co.

2856-22—Forbes, Anabalal Narbheram, vs. Shavakshaw D. Davar, Vachha and Co.

662-22—Dabholkar and J, Krishnaji Savaji and Co, Purnanand Sursing, Dikshit M and Co.

2482-21—Dharamsi D and Co. Abu Backer Usman v Rahimbhai Ahmed and another, Dabholker and J.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

FOR JUDGEMENT.

In Re: Specific Relief Act 1/77 and re Stables of Hack Victoria v Shroff and L Alimahomed Salemahomed. The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Crawford B and C.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

1885-24—Amarchand and M, The Crescent Automobile Co Ltd v Ismail H Moosa Ltd, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

4267-21—Mehta L and Co, Hari Kishan E. Khote, Bhupatrai L Oza, Edgelow G W and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

1925-24—Crawford B and Co., The Municipal Corporation of Bombay, Jankibai Pandarinath Madavji, Sabnis G and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2138-21—M.B. Maniar and Co., Jaigopal Premagar, vs. Premji Mulji and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

3148-21—Do, Do, vs. Thakersidas Nandlal Wadia G and Co.

3812-21—Dubash and Co, Motilal Narandas v Bhikhanchand Tejmal, Madhowji and Co.

1486-22—Amarchand and M, Fulchand Maneckchand v Thansukhlal Saranagi, Edgelow G W and Co.

4871 23—Mulji Th and Co Maneckbai, vs Tricumdas Khimji and others, Motichand and D, Dallas and Co.

733-22—M B Chothia and Co. The Official Assignee of Bombay, Harnandrai Bejnath, Madhowji and Co.

734-22—Motichand and D, Ramanlal Tricumlal, J N Singi and Co Ltd, Madhowji and Co.

735-22—Manubhai and Co, Ghella Nensy, Mahatur Lila, Thakoredas and D.

788 22—Ferreira and V, Motilal Bhagwandas, Maganlal Moreshwar, Jamsedji B and D.

791-22—In Person, Gokaldas Devji, Mohanlal Harjiwan, Ferreira and V.

792-22—Merwanji K and Co, Fidaali Gulamali, Ebrahim Mulla Abdul Tyeb and Bros, Motichand D.

807-22—Parelkar and Co, Pranjiwandas Gordhandas, Sha Vakatchand Dayabhai, Amin and D.

808-22—Chitnis K and M Monji Liladhar, Jadhavji Thakersey and another, Payne and Co.

809-22—J P Wallace and Co, India International Co, Esmail Haji Cassum and Sons, Wadia G and Co.

846 22—Payne and Co., Rahimtulla Haji Mahomed Mowji, vs. Allibhoy Chagla and Co., Smetham B and L.

848 -22—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., The Central India Spg. and Manfg. Co. Ltd., vs. The Emperor Edward Spng. and Manfg. Co. Ltd., Wadia G and Co.

849 -22—Manubhai and Co., Hassanally Bagsoobhai, vs. The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Amarchand and M.

889 -22—Unwalla P and P, Punjabi Nagindchand Hurjiram, vs. R. Trivedi and Co., Tyabji D and Co.

906 -22—Ardeshir H D and Co., Taraporewala and Bharucha, vs. Gulam Husein Esaji Tajibhoy, Dallas and Co.

920 -22—Crawford B and Co., Meer Aboodi Menashy Meyer Shushona, vs. Solomon Aboodi Menashi Meyer Shushona and others, Little and Co.

934-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jaya Kumari widow, vs. Ranchhoddas Dharamdas Bhansali and another, Wadia G and Co.

935 -22—Pandia and Co., Nazirudin Amirbeg, vs. Ahmed Abdul Satar, Mulla and M.

99-24—Ferreira and V, Revaram Ajaram v Bhageth Balseth and anr, Rustomji and G.

5165-23—Little and Co, A J Von Wolfing and anr v D H Jeewandas and Co, Madhowji and Co.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Still.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Still.
	Aug	m	ft. in	Aug	h. m.	ft. in
Th.	14	11 1	29 06	14	4 27	15 1
		23 03	27 9		17 15	17 4
F	15	11 42	29 9	15	5 11	15 0
		23 50	28 1		17 53	16 9
Sat	16	6 24	11 4	16	12 27	6 10
		18 09	11 6			
Sun	17	0 33	28 1	17	6 30	15 9
		12 56	29 3		18 10	16 5
M.	18	1 13	27 8	18	7 6	16 7
		13 30	28 5		19 43	16 9
Tu	19	1 54	27 0	19	7 42	17 8
		14 0	27 6		20 19	17 3
W	20	2 33	26 2	20	8 15	18 9
		14 9	26 6		20 56	17 10

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

"KESARI" CONTEMPT OF COURT CASE.

FULL TEXTS OF JUDGMENTS.

The Government Pleader, (

vs.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Kesari."

Mr. V. S. Dixit, Editor and Publisher of "Venod."

(Before the Hon. Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Justice Kincaid.)

The facts and arguments in the "Kesari" contempt of Court case have already been reported in this paper.

The following are the judgments of their Lordships:—

JUSTICE MARTEN'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Marten observed:

"These cases have been fully argued. The law on the point has been carefully and in detail expounded in numerous cases in the last few years in this Court, and accordingly we do not think it necessary to reserve our judgments.

Taking the first case, viz. that of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the Editor, Printer, and Publisher of the "Kesari" Newspaper, he is charged with contempt of Court by reason of his article and the comments contained therein with reference to a judgment of the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Mr. Justice Fawcett delivered on the 30th April 1924 in a criminal reference in this Court. We are not sitting in appeal on that decision, and for the purpose of the present case it is sufficient to say that the criminal reference arose over a private soldier named Walker, who went out shooting with some companions in the neighbourhood of Poona; that an altercation ensued between the soldiers and some villagers over a bird that had been shot; that after firing one shot over the heads of the villagers, Private Walker while he had his rifle at his hip discharged it, with the result that one of the villagers was hit and subsequently died. Private Walker was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder under section 304 of the Penal Code before the Sessions Judge of Poona. At this trial, the Jury consisted of 4 Europeans and 1 Indian, and the verdict was an unanimous verdict of not guilty. The Sessions Judge considered that Walker was at any rate guilty of an offence under section 304(A) viz. of causing the death of the villager by a rash and negligent act. According he referred the matter to the High Court under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

There the Chief Justice in giving judgment said:—"They were being followed by the villagers when the accused turned round and fired his rifle from the hip killing a man about 30 feet away. There were 3 alternatives to be considered. Either the accused intended to pull the trigger, and in that case he might either have known that the rifle was pointing in the direction of the man who was hit, and that the bullet would most likely hit him; or he did not know that the rifle was pointing at any of the villagers, and only intended to frighten them; or thirdly, as he swung round his finger may have pressed against the trigger with the result that the rifle went off without any intention on his part. There is nothing in the evidence to point conclusively to any one of these alternatives." Then lower down the learned Chief Justice said: "It was "unlikely that later he would have intentionally fired a shot with his rifle held level from the hip." And the conclusion that the Court arrived at was that having regard to the unanimous verdict of the Jury of not guilty, they were not prepared to hold that any criminal offence was committed. Accordingly they agreed with the unanimous verdict of the Jury of Not Guilty, and the accused was acquited.

I have quoted the judgment of the learned Chief Justice, because in one at any rate of these two cases the A.C English translation which we have of the Marathi version of what the Chief Justice said, entirely mangles the sense and the meaning of what the Court actually held. It may further be pointed out that in the case of the "Kesari," the editor Mr. Kelkar has admitted to us that he knows nothing whatever about the use of fire arms, whereas on the other hand we know that the Chief Justice has had almost a lifelong acquaintance with them. And it is a very material fact—as anybody who is accustomed to the use of firearms will say—that the rifle was at the hip when it went off. Mr. Kelkar seems to have thought that the Committing Magistrate had demonstrated that Walker's rifle required a trigger pull of "four hands." This was an obvious misprint for "four pounds."

Under these circumstances there was this article published in the Kesari which has been read over several times in Court. I do not propose to read it over again. The sole point we have to determine is not whether the judgment of the Appellate Court in Walker's case was right or wrong. All we have to consider is whether the article in question imputed dishonest or corrupt motives to the Judges who decided that case. In other words, was the decision an honest one though wrong, or was it alleged to be both dishonest and wrong. That is the matter we have to determine in considering what is the fair meaning of this article. But before turning to it, I wish to make it perfectly clear once more in these Courts that contempt of Court does not rest on the question of the individual Judge. It is a question of the protection of the public. That has been pointed out in English decisions for the last 150 years and upwards. So that it has become at any rate to English lawyers a commonplace maxim.

2 BRANCHES OF LAW OF CONTEMPT.

Further, there are two branches of the law of contempt, viz. (1) comments on pending cases, and (2) imputing dishonest or corrupt motives to the Judge. We are not concerned with the first branch here. The criticisms were passed after the case was over. But as regards the second branch of the law, it is equally clear that honest criticism any man may make of a Court's judgment whether he be a journalist or any ordinary member of the public. To that there is no objection. But the question of a dishonest criticism imputing corrupt motives to a Judge stands on a totally different footing. Anr it then may be the duty of the Court to take steps to stop that sort of criticism.

Further as has been pointed out in 41 I. A. 149 at page 169 by the Privy Council and in other cases, as regards the liberty of the press a journalist has no more right than any ordinary member of the public. But like ordinary members of the public he must not impute dishonest motives to his honest fellow citizens. Mr. Kustice Crump has pointed out the distinction very clearly in 25 Bom. L. R. 51 at p. 23. He says:—"No one, whether he be a Judge or not, ought to take exception to fair criticism, nor should any journalist be hindered from offering such criticism. Nevertheless there is a limit which must not be passed. A journalist may say that a Judge is wrong, or ignorant of law, but if he accuses a Judge of dishonesty or corruption he transgresses the limit. And if it appears to this Court that such criticism must hinder the proper administration of justice, then it may be the clear duty of this Court to exercise its powers." Then on p. 25 he refers more specially to this country. "Such is the article and it is impossible to doubt that it charges the Judges of this Court with conscious dereliction of duty. But the further question remains whether it is necessary to act. "Unfortunately the effect of such writing as this cannot be ignored, and however unwilling this Court may be,—for indeed all Courts are unwilling to take proceedings in contempt unless compelled—it is impossible to permit the public to be poisoned with such calumnies as these. In a country such as this where more importance is attached to the printed word than it perhaps at times deserves, it would be difficult for the averag ereader to read the language used without conceiving grave doubts as to the integrity and impartiality of the Judges of this Court. Therefore in the interests of the administration of justice the Court cannot overlook this contempt."

I will point out with reference to one argument that was addressed to us in this case viz. that the bias imputed was only unconscious bias, that there also it was suggested at p. 20 that the article at the most attributed an unconscious political bias to the Judges.

There is another case in 24 Bom. L. R. 928? where many of the leading authorities in England and elsewhere were carefully gone into by the Court. But as I have said there is no dispute as to the general principles, and it is sufficient for me merely to give the reference.

Lastly, there is one other case in 33 Bom. 240 where the preseut respondent was also a respondent, and where Sir Basil Scott, the then Chief Justice, gave a judgment which is largely in point here, so far as the question of law is concerned.

FAIR CONSTRUCTION OF ARTICLE.

Now those being the principles, what is the fair construction of this article. It refers to the farces of trials of European accused; it refers to the illusory methods of the English: it declares that the Judges, namely, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Fawcett, have in broad daylight simply murdered logic. Then it refers to there being two pans in the scale for weighing justice; "But one pan is black and the other is white. "What wonder it is then that the white pan being found heavier than the black one should sink down." Then the article next refer to justice being dealt out with a false scale. And finally it suggests that a pillar of justice should be raised on the spot in question giving the details of the case to show "what value is attached to the lives of the Indian subjects under the British Raj and how pure and impartial justice is meted out to them."

In his affidavit that he has submitted to us, and in his oral argument, the respondent has contended that at the most he attributes unconscious racial bias to the two learned Judges who decided this case but that on its true construction this article did not impute conscious bias. He further states on his honour that he did not intend to impute conscious bias to the learned Judges. What he intended to show was that the two learned Judges did their best to hold the scales of justice even but that the scales had been so weighed down by the verdict of the Jury at the trial at Poona that the High Court was too weak to restore the balance.

I regret that this view of the article I am unable to take. In my opinion the article clearly imputes a conscious and deliberate racial bias to the two Judges who decided this case and that accordingly they acquitted Walker not because they thought that he was really innocent, but because he was a white man, and accordingly they proceed to murder the real logic which ought to have beene deduced from the facts of the case.

But even if the article had imputed an unconscious bias to the learned Judges, I do not see that that makes the case very much better. After all for an unfortunate litigant I do not know that it makes very much difference whether his Judge intends to find against him because he happens to be an Indian or a European as the case may be, or whether the Judge has such a constitutional infirmity that he is unable to decide a case in favour of either an Indian or a European as the case may be. Whichever view you may take, the ground on which this Court enforces this contempt of Court is to safeguard the interests of the public and to stop the danger to the public which is caused by vituperative attacks on Judges who are engaged to the best of their abilities in determining impartially day by day the rights of the numerous classes of citizens of this country who come before them. It must be remembered that in the present days the burden which falls upon these Courts is a particularly heavy and serious one. It is common knowledge that there are days when there are violent racial conflicts or differences of opinion not only between Indians and Europeans, but between Hindus and Mahomedans, Brahmins and Non-Brahmins and so on, unfortunately through the various communities that may be found in India. It is therefore particularly important that not only should the learned Judges of this land be in fact impartial, but also that unfair attacks on their impartiality should be stopped.

We have heard Mr. Kelkar at length in a speech I think of some 3 hours duration. He has endeavoured to go into various matters which are wholly extraneous to the present matter which we have to decide. I pass those matters over, and I confine my judgment to the points we have to determine, and which we had constantly to invite Mr. Kelkar to concentrate his attention on.

In the view then which we take, this article was a contempt of Court and a serious contempt of Court. In considering what action we should take, we cannot overlook the fact altogether that this is not the first occasion on which Mr. Kelkar has been guilty of this particular offence. I appreciate that the previous occasion was a long time ago, namely, in 1908. The case is reported in 33 Bomb. 240. I appreciate too that there is not quite the same what I may call vulgar abuse as existed in the previous case. On that occasion Mr. Kelkar was fined and was also sent to prison.

"DUTY TO IMPOSE SUBSTANTIAL FINE."

In the present case we think it is our duty to impose a substantial fine, and we accordingly direct that Mr. Kelkar do pay a fine of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 200 for costs. In the event of that fine not being paid this Court will pass such further orders as may be necessary.

Turning to the next case, that of the "Vinod", that is also a comment on the same judgment of the Chief Justice and Mr. same judgment of the Chief Justice and Justice Fawcett. There the respondents are Mr V. S. Dixit, the editor and publisher, and Mr. S. V. Patki, the printer. The article there was published on the 5th May 1924. Here we have the advantage of Mr. Joshi appearing for the editor. Substantially the same points arise in this case as in the former case. I will not read the article again in full, but will refer to certain passages which are alleged by the Government Pleader to impute dishonesty to the Judges.

The article is headed: "Justice in a city of darkness," and this heading is in very large letters in the original newspaper. It begins by saying that "partiality reigns rampant under the pleasant name of justice in the lower and higher Courts in India." Then it states that even if an insignificant Saheb takes the life of an Indian he gets easy acquittal, the murder committed by him being treated as an offence committed accidentally." Then if states that "One such instance of the administration of justice took place the other day in the local High Court." It then sets out the facts, and one notices that here unlike Mr. Kelkar's article teh description of the Jury was correctly given, namely 4 Sahebs and 1 Indian and not entirely European as Mr. Kelkar's articlee inferred. Then it states that the High Court held Walker to be not guilty and says "The gloss that they have put in their "decision is worth noticing." It then sets out what purports to be an extract from the Chief Justice's judgment, and concludes: "If these Judges were determined to acquit Walker why did they take the trouble of writing out such a lengthy judgment? If they had stated in a single sentence 'As Walker is a white man we acquit him' that would have saved all bother. To mete out justice like justice (meted out) in a city of darkness and then to keep oneself engaged in putting gilt over it of real justice; Why this' why add insult to injury."

I think the fair innuendo and the fair meaning of that article which would be understood by and reasonable man is that the Judges acquitted Walker not because he was innocent, not because of the facts of the case, but because he was a white man. If that is not imputing dishonesty and partiality to a Judge, I fail to see how much stronger one can really make it. But the article is made perfectly clear by the opening paragraphs which refer to "partiality reigning rampant in the higher Courts in India," and inter alia to unjust decisions and acquittals of Europeans in certain cases.

In our opinion, therefore, this article was a serious contempt of Court. As regards the course we ought to take, this particular editor does not appear to have been before the Courts before. But on the other hand we are unable to accept the view of his counsel that because his paper is called "Vinod," which may be translated "Chaff", that therefore he has committed no offence, and we should pass over what may have been written in that article.

Under all the circumstances we think that Mr. Dixit must pay a fine of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 200 for costs.

As regards the printer, he has in his affidavit stated that he was merely a printer, and that he did not know what the true significance of this article was. He never intended to show any disrespect to the Court, and he apologizes for the fault which he has committed by printing this paper. Under these circumstances we think it will be sufficient that he be directed to pay a fine of Rs. 100. Accordingly that will be our order as regards him."

JUSTICE KINCAID'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Kincaid said:—

"I do not wish to add many words to the judgment just delivered by my learned brother. The offence of contempt of Court has been defined in the well-known case of Reg. vs. Gray, 1900, 2 Q.B. 36, by Lord Justice Russell of Killowen, and his words as reported are: "Any act done or writing published calculated to bring a Court or a Judge of the Court into contempt, or to lower his authority, is a contempt of Court." The learned Chief Justice then went on to say: "The law ought not to be astute in such cases to criticise adversely what under such circumstances and with such an object is published; but it is to be remembered that in this matter the liberty of the press is no greater and no less than the liberty of every subject of the Queen." Finally turning to the article, which was the subject matter of the complaint before him, he said: "I repeat that it is personal scurrilous abuse of a Judge as a Judge."

Bearing these remarks in mind, I shall turn to the matter before us. A certain private soldier named Walker was tried before a Jury in Poona under section 304 for an offence committed at Lohagaon. The Jury unanimously acquitted the prisoner. The learned Sessions Judge disagreeing with that unanimous verdict referred the case under section 307 Criminal Procedure Code to this High Court. The Bench who heard the case, viz. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Fawcett came to the conclusion that the verdict of the Jury was not so perverse as to justify their interference with it.

Those are the facts, and now I shall turn to the article in question that has appeared in the "Kesari" newspaper of which the Defendant. Mr. Kelkar is admittedly the editor. He did not even state the facts correctly. The accused, as I have said, was charged before a Jury under section 304 I. P. C. i.e. of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Mr. Kelkar in his article referred to him several times as the accused murderer. In other places the editor of the "Kesari" said that he had been acquitted by a European Jury, when as a matter of fact the Jury was composed of 4 Europeans and 1 Indian, and the verdict of acquittal was unanimous. When this was brought to the notice of Mr. Kelkar in this Court, his only comment was that the Indian Juryman was a Government pensioner. I mention this as an instance of the defiant attitude taken up by Mr. Kelkar throughout the hearing of this case.

A NATURAL CONCLUSION.

Reading the article as a whole, it is impossible not to conclude that a man who reads it without the knowledge of the facts of the case would be excited to a feeling of anger, dislike and contempt for the Judges who had behaved in the manner which Mr. Kelkar has described. Racial bias has been imputed to them. Mr. Kelkar has pleaded in explanation that he only meant that they were unconsciously biassed. But as my learned brother has pointed out, it is not of the slightest difference to a litigant whether the bias shown against him by the Judge is conscious or unconscious. Both kinds of bias would be equally injurious to his interests. I have read through the original paper in the hope that I might find that the translation had distorted the meaning of the writer. But after reading it carefully, the only conclusion I can come to is that so far from suggesting its bitterness, in one place at any rate namely in the translation of "Myavipan" "by illusory methods" the translation rather weakens the effect intended by the journalist who wrote it. I was a Judge in Poona for several years, and I was well acquainted, while holding that office, with this newspaper which was then conducted by Mr. Tilak. It may fairly be said that there is no paper in India which has so extensive an audience. Its circulation is out of all proportion to the number of people who read it. It do not think I shall be exaggerating if I say that at least 20,000 people must have read Mr. Kelkar's remarks upon the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Fawcett. As the learned Lord Chief Justice observes "The law ought not to be astute in such cases to "criticise adversely what under such circumstances and with such an object is published." But the article of Mr. Kelkar in the words of the same learned Judge is not "criticism." It is personal scurrilous abuse of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Fawcett as Judges.

Turning from the "Kesari" newspaper to the "Vinod," it has been argued that it is a humorous paper, and that too much attention should not be paid to what the editor meant to write in a lighter vein. Unfortunately the whole tone of the article which appeared in the "Vinod," and which is now before us is of a most serious character. It may well be argued that when a serious article appears in the midst of a journal, otherwise of a humorous character, its effect is increased rather than lessened by its surroundings. The tone of the "Vinod" is no less bitter than the tone of the "Kesari," though written with less ability. Its circulation is less, and its influence is unquestionably less.

I agree with my learned Brother in holding that the penalty which should be imposed upon the "Vinod" should be less than that imposed upon "Kesari." In this connection, too, I do not forget that Mr. Kelkar has already offended against this Court by committing contempt, and has already received once before punishment from this Court. I concur in the order imposing a fine of Rs. 5,000 and costs of Rs. 200 upon Mr. Kelkar, the editor of the "Kesari," and imposing a fine of Rs. 1500 and Rs. 200 for costs on Mr. Dixit, the editor of the "Vinod." I also concur in the fine of Rs. 100 inflicted on the printer Patki. The smallness of the fine is due to his fair and honest apology for his participation in the offence."

THE ART SOCIETY OF INDIA.

FORTHCOMING EXHIBITION.

The Art Society of India has decided to hold its Exhibition in October 1924. The Exhibition will open in the Wilson College Hall, Choupati. (Date will be announced later on.). Members are earnestly requested to co-operate to make it a success worthy of the Society's reputation and aims. It has been decided to award no prizes for the exhibits sent in. The Exhibition is not competitive in its character, and therefore every one must do his level best to turn out the finest work that is within his power. It is hoped that we shall succeed by the best sympathies and active cooperation of our members.

The Exhibition will be, necessarily, of distinctively Indian character, the exhibits will include works in paintings, architecture, sculpture, crayon, pen and ink, pastels, photography, posters, book illustrations, process work, designs for cloth printing, tiles, stained glass, embroidery, embossing, metal and wood and ivory carvings, toys and carpets.

The Art Society of India is also offering honorariums of an aggregate value of Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of exhibits for the Art Gallery it has been endeavouring to organise. Another scheme that will be shortly placed before the public is a scheme for the Society's building which it has been contemplating for some time. All inquiries and correspondence for further particulars to be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries The Art Society of India, Ambewadi, Girgaon, Bombay. The Prospectus of the Exhibition could be obtained from the Hon Secretaries.

THE ARTIST AND THE SOCIETY.

UNIVERSITY'S ATTITUDE DEPLORED.

At a meeting of the Art Society of India held last Sunday in the Society's rooms Mr. J. A. Lalakaka delivered a lecture on "The Artist and the Society" Mr. K. H. Vakil presiding. Mr. Lalkaka, after describing the position of the artist in society in the West, remarked that the artist must be given his due social status here. He must, he said, make the most of his opportunities. His responsibilities were great. He should realise them. In matters of art, as in almost every activity, the laws of supply and demand held good. In ancient times religion and cultured nobility usually provided the demand for the supply from the artist. It was, he said, strange that the Government which spent sums for the supply could not think of measures for creating the demand. The authorities had no definite schemes, he said, for art-education of the public. Public taste had deteriorated and the artists had therefore to "fall in" with the clients' low level of taste. The artists must combine and educate the public by every means in their power. They could educate them by means of artistic posters public displays and buildings. The "art-salvation of the city" rested with the artists. They could educate the public by means of periodical exhibitions, lectures, preferably with slides, articles, museums, which should be established in almost every town. He particularly emphasised the art-education of the child. And he deplored that the University had neglected art. He concluded with an appeal to the Indian States and to those with means who were able to encourage Indian art.

Mr. Pithawalla discussed the influence of character on the work of the artists. Mr. Dhurandhar wanted the artists to study with devotion the sacred literature of the country. He said that there were occasions when the artist was asked to do absurd things. The artist must be self-respecting. He must refuse the absurd demands. Mr. Parendekar deplored the indifference of those of the leaders and their colleagues who despite their education failed to appreciate the work of the artists. Messrs. Phadke and Mirghay dwelt on the difficulties of the artists. Mr. Vakil concluded the debate with suggestion that the art-education of the child would be placed on a definite basis if all the primary schools combined and organised a joint and general exhibition where the child mind could be studied and guided.

ANNIVERSARY OF LATE SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Tuesday the 12th of August was observed at the Poona Seva Sadan as the Anniversary day of the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey. A gathering of friends, sympathisers and women members of the society together with its workers, staff and students was called in Sir Vithaldas Hall in the afternoon. Mr. Vishnu Shastri Bapat garlanded the oil-paintings of Sir Vithaldas and his revered mother Nathibai, which were sent as gifts to the Society by Lady Vithaldas Thackersey. Mr. G. K. Devadhar who had especially come down from Bombay, was voted to the chair. He opened the proceedings by explaining the significence of the day. Speeches were then delivered suited to the occasion, the chief speakers being Mr. Vishnu Shatri Bapat, and Mrs. Abhyankar (from Sangli). In winding up the proceedings Mr. Devadhar made a short speech in which he paid a high tribute to the memory of the great parson. Referring to the large donations Mr. Devadhar said that the gifts had their own value but what struck him most was the noble motive which prompted these gifts namely, the desire to serve the neglected and ignored classes—the women and the masses. In the end Mr. Devadhar expressed his sense of gratitude to Lady Vithaidas for the gifts of two large sized oil-paintings she had sent and concluded his remarks by announcing a still more valuable gift of Rs. 6,000/- which sum was originally given as loan to the Society and which she was pleased to convert into a donation from her in memory of her late husband on that memorable day.

M. K. N. BHATIA HIGH SCHOOL.

The prize distribution function of the M. K. N. Bhatia High School was held on Sunday the 10th instant. Sheth Lalji Naranji J. P., M.L.C., presided on the occasion. Many eminent Bhatia gentlemen were present. Sheth Mathuradas Canji, Hon. Secretary of the School read the report of the administration of the school. The school is affiliated to the Bombay University and that it is making progress. Sheth Karsandas Natha has given the donation of five lakhs and the school building worth about three lakhs. The president, while giving away the prizes appealed to all Bhatias to send their children to the Bhatia High School.

"TORCH-BEARERS OF TOMORROW."

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDUS' LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsi Association, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu delivered a public lecture at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday evening on the "Torch Bearers of To-morrow". Mr. B J Desai, M.A. LL.B. Advocate, presiding.

Mr. Desai in introducing Mrs. Naidu said many changes had taken place in the life of India since he last stood on a public platform with Mrs. Naidu; but he was glad to say that the progress had been unprecedented although the span of life was short. It was an anacaronism, he said, that the Parsis in India were calling themselves Parsi Zoroastrians instead of Hindus Zoroastrians. In fact every man, woman and child who called India as motherland whatever their race be were Hindus. It was towards the work of that unity that Mrs. Naidu had contributed in no small measure, for she was the master torch bearer of to-day as well as to-morrow. He then called upon Mrs. Naidu to address the meeting.

Mrs. Naidu, who was received with warm enthusiasm and hearty cheers, said to the great and diverse communities of India was committed the solemn task of regeneration and recreation of the world. All Indians, no matter whatever race they belonged to had one destiny to fulfil and that was to bring India to the glory of her past. That was the task of to-day and to-morrow. Fortunately India had regained her self-consciousness as was evidenced by the progress of the past ten years. No one in India would have dreamt ten years ago that in such a short space of time it would bring about enormous changes. To-day when she thought of to-morrow she thought of the young generation of the world, its youth, its determination and its glorious certainty. In Africa she saw the spirit of the youth to fulfil its destiny, to heal the wounds and to cement the broken ties of the world. She then felt why not her own countrymen should solve these problems by their courage and certainty of youth. While the cry in Africa was cheap labour, political helotry and economic servitude, she felt that the intrepid youth of India was the torch bearer of civilization, for India was endowed and gifted with the complex culture, viz. spiritual and intellectual. Indian culture, are and music harmonized the single purpose of co-ordination for a single destiny. The contributions of different groups of people in India built up the needs of the civilized world. India was the living repository of the accumulated spiritual and intellectual knowledge and the youths of India had a splendid opportunity of becoming the torch-bearers, by their ideal of unity, solidarity and spiritual inspiration to the world. In them she saw the true liberators and pioneers of modern India. She urged every one to be true and brave, and show their god-like strength, for they were created in His image.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in thanking Mrs. Naidu for her lecture, said the message of Mrs. Naidu was the glory, privilege dream, aspiration and courage of the youth which the lecturer had delivered in unexampled diction, melody of voice and harmony of heart. He appealed all Indians, whether they called themselves Parsis, Christians, Jews, Mahomedans or Hindus to feel that they were Hindus in the sense that they had adopted Hindustan as their motherland. In that they had to bring into play the democratic ideal of Islam, the enterprise and courage of Zoroastrian, the Christian charity and the broadmindedness of the Jews, and be true to the country they belonged to in the spirit, courage and faith of the torch-bearer of to-morrow.

Votes of thanks to the lecturer and the president terminated the proceedings.

MOHURRUM IN THE SUBURBS.

FUN AND FROLIC AND NO TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Aug. 13.

Ever since the stoppage of the old Taboot processional pageantry in Bombay in celebration of Mohurrum, crowds of people of all classes flock into suburban towns such as Bandra, Kurla and Thana, where Taboot day is still celebrated after the ancient fashion, and generally without being marred by any untoward incident.

This time (yesterday) there was very great fear of a communal fracas at Kurla owing to the recent murder of the Pathan Pir, but fortunately everything passed off quietly, although there were no particular restrictions from the part of the police. In Bandra also there was some fear of trouble at Nowpada, owing to the tension between the Cocani Mahomedans and the Purdesi "dudhwallas" due to the cowslaughter incident on the last Id Day, reported in the "Chronicle" at the time. Here the police "bandobast" was good enough for any emergency, but apart from such precautionary measures the "dudhwallas" are in no mood to continue on terms of enmity with their Mahomedan co-villagers, who also are quite willing to forgive and forget.

In Bandra there was a phenomenal crowd on account of its nearness to Bombay and the railway travelling facilities. Moreover in Bandra there are first class Irani and Mahomedan eating-houses to satisfy gastronomic requirements, to say nothing of liquor bars. There were scores of special trains run between Bandra and Bombay, no less than half a dozen temporary booths being erected outside the Bandra Railway Station for the issuts of tickets, and crushing crowds were seen at the ticket windows elbowing and jostling for priority.

HINDU MUSLIM STRIFE.

TROUBLE AT MORADABAD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

The District Magistrate of Moradabad has issued the following communique:—At Sambhal on the night of the 11th August 1924 at about 11 p.m. a large body of Mahammadans are reported to have attacked with sticks some Hindus assembled in the Suraj Kund Temple, inflicting on them injuries in consequence of which 17 persons have been admitted to the hospital. One man was recovered from the well in the temple compound. Two men who were found in a precarious condition are now reported to be doing better. The Sub-Divisional Officer and the Tahasildar along with local police officers and a police guard arrived on the scene and dispersed the rioters. As they dispersed, however, the rioters are reported to have desecrated another temple which lay on their way. Investigation is proceeding.

BOMBAY JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA

At a meeting of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema of Bombay held on Tuesday night at the Jumma Masjid and presided over by Maulvi Nisar Ahmed Saheb, several resolutions were passed including congratulations to Maulana Hasrat Mohani on his release from jail, requesting the Angora Government to re-consider the Khilafat question and regretting the hardships the pilgrims had to undergo during their pilgrimage to Mecca. Appeals were also made to the public to help the Moplahs in their afflictions owing to the devastations caused by recent floods. It was also resolved to notify the public that Sheriff Hussein is not a fit person to hold the dignity of the Khalifa.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

A lecture on South India Flood Relief at Sydenham College by G. K. Deodhar, at 2-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 16.

The S.S. "Caledonia" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Swaraj Party meeting to consider I. N. Congress sessions programme, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m. Mr. J. M. Mehta to preside.

WEDNESDAY, August 20.

Special meeting of Bombay Corporation, 5-40 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Aug. 15 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 20m. Sunset 7h. 6m.
Aug. 16 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 20m. Sunset 7h. 6m.
Aug. 17 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 20m. Sunset 7h. 6m.
Aug. 18 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h 20m. Sunset 7h 5m.
Aug. 19 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h 21m. Sunset 7h. 4m
Aug. 20 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 21m. Sunset 7h. 4m.
Aug. 21 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 21 m. Sunset 7h. 3m.

THEOSOPHICAL MEETING.

A General Meeting of all the Members of the Theosophical Society in Bombay (including Suburbs) will be held on Friday the 15th instant, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at The Blavatsky Lodge Hall, when Bros. F. J. Bilia, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Dr. V. S. Trilokekar and Mavji Govindji Sheth will speak on "Vasanta Nagar", The Bombay Theosophical Colony.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Sydenham College Students' Union, Mr. G. K. Deodhar, Vice-President of the Servants of India Society, will deliver a lecture on "South Indian Flood Relief and our Duty" on Friday, the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the College Hall. Principal Tannan will preside.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

A meeting of the Muslim Students' Union Debating Society will be held in the Union Hall, Chowpatty Sea-Face, on Saturday 16th August at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when there will be a discussion on "Western Civilization has not been beneficial to the world". The Catholic Students' will oppose the motion.

BOMBAY SWARAJ PARTY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swaraj Party a public meeting of the citizen of Bombay will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday, the 16th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to consider:—

The programme of the coming session of the Indian National Congress, (Belgaum.)

Messrs. J. K. Mehta, B. T. Desai, R. H. Gandhi, Dr. M. R. Velkar, K. F. Nariman and others will address the meeting. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will take the chair.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING.

The 8th Annual Social Gathering of the Past and Present Boarders of the above institution will be held on Sunday the 17th August 1924 in the Hall of the Institution near the Govalia Tank at 3 p.m. (B.T.)

Mr. K. S. Vakil M.Ed., (I.E.S.) has kindly consented to preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Moldavia" with the mails from London of the 7th instant arrived at Port Said at 2 p.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 5-30 p.m. the same day.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION SPECIAL MEETING.

A Special Meeting of the Corporation will be held on Wednesday next (20th inst.) at 5-40 p.m. to consider the question of letting out the open spaces in the City belonging to the Municipality and not being gardens or lawns on short term leases in order to relieve to some extent the hardships that will be caused to petty shopkeepers and traders on account of the expiry of the Rent Act so far as it related to non-residential purposes.

PATHE CINEMA.

Visitors to Pathe Cinema this week-end will find a picture packed with sensation and excitement for Hurricane Hutch the 'stunt ging' is the leading man in a film called Many Adventures. The picture is well named for there are very many adventures of a thrilling kind. A story of mystery and intrigue introduces some feats of daring which are amazing. There is a jump from a motor car tearing along on to a motor-cycle racing beside it. There is a leap from a bridge on to a railway engine going at a full speed, and an exciting chase across country. Many of the scenes are remarkable and the interest is maintained throughout the whole production. Pathe Gazette and another adventure of Felix the Cat are also in the programme.

On Friday August 22. Pathe's are repeating their last programme and people who want to see Harold Lloyd in "A Sailor Made Man" will have the opportunity.

RACE ENTHUSIASTS AT BORI BUNDER.

Thursday being a public holiday there was an unprecedented rush at the Victoria Terminus station in the morning of the race enthusiasts to go by race specials to Poona. The total number of the passengers who left by the first, second and third class specials were 1,775. The rush for tickets was so great that booking of the tickets was suspended by 8 a.m.

THE NARALI POURNIMA.

Besides the race specials the G. I. P. Railway Company had arranged for fifteen extra local trains for between Kurla and Bombay for the convenience of the residents in the suburbs to go to the cocoanut fair.

The cocoanut fair to celebrate the Naliaripunam was held on Thursday at the maidan which was crowded all throughout the day till late in the evening. At Chowpatty, Churchgate, and Apollo Bunder, etc. cocoanuts in thousands were thrown to pacify the stormy sea. The maidan was thronged by thousands of men and women who had come from both the town and the suburbs. Merry go-rounds, magicians, and other tamashawallas had a busy day who were extensively patronised by the public.

DEATH DUE TO A FALL.

Natal Mary De Souza (23) a Christian woman residing at Dadar Road was removed to J. J. Hospital in a dying condition on Wednesday night where she succumbed to her injuries subsequently. It appears the deceased was suffering from mental disorder for the last two months and at times she was tied down when she was found to be in excitement. At about 11-45 p.m. on Tuesday she was tied down to a safe when she managed to get herself free, and threw herself down from the first floor of her room.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the skull by falling from the first floor while mentally deranged.

NOTICE

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

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Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Newara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to S. N. Pillai, Proprietor, THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, AUGUST, 15, 1924.

VENOM.

Some one has observed that what is wrong with the poor is not their poverty but their patience. The cynicism of the observation does not minimise its absolute truth. For, the poor will continue to suffer the injustices and wrongs which poverty entails so long as they remain patient with their lot. With equal truth it may be said of the people of India that what is wrong with them is not that they are not allowed to govern themselves but their tolerance. For, they will continue to suffer the injustices and wrongs which the absence of self-government entails so long as they remain tolerant of that which keeps them deprived of their freedom. Tolerance is a virtue which does not always benefit those who practise it as it does not always wean away from evil those in relation to whom it is practised. There is no dispassionate observer but must realise the relevancy of these reflections when he contemplates that most curious but not least mischievous product of the present exotic system of government—the Anglo-Indian Press. The Anglo-Indian Press is a unique phenomenon in modern journalism. It is a Press that neither reflects nor educates any public opinion that is extant. For, it is a parasite and it reflects mostly the evils of that on which it lives—namely, the "ism" which stands for the economic exploitation and the political domination of this country. Its material prosperity depends largely, if not mainly, on the money of Indian tax-payers, Indian businessmen, and Indian readers. Yet the purpose that it has deliberately in view is inimical to the vital interests of all of them. It would be taking a sordid view of the function of journalism to expect the Anglo-Indian Press to identify itself with the cause of the Indian people for no other reason than this that they are its chief patrons. But the Indian people are entitled to demand from any Press claiming to be respectable that if it does not support them, it should not in opposing them outstep the bounds of public decency. But read any Anglo-Indian newspaper and what will you find? It does not merely violate the dictates of justice and fair-play in esisting, from day to day, the claims of the Indian people to what belongs to them. There is also no respected leader of theirs but is the victim of its scurrilous abuse, there is no cherished institution of theirs but is the object of its malicious ridicule. The greater the hold which an institution or leader has over the minds and hearts of the people, the more venomous is the attack of the Anglo-Indian Press. So has it been with the Congress and its leaders of the generation that has passed and of the generation that is passing. Of late the brunt of the attack is borne by the Swaraj Party and its leaders for the familiar reason that it is now the most active party in the struggle against the system of which the Anglo-Indian Press is the parasite. And the mad fury of this Press against the Swaraj Party and its leaders varies in its intensity in proportion to their success.

Some measure of the tolerance of the Indian people as well as of the depths to which even an Anglo-Indian journal could descend was afforded when the other day the "Times of India", unable to bear the triumph of the Swaraj Party, so lost its balance in its impotent fury as to make itself responsible for unworthy insinuations against its leaders, couched in terms unworthier still, in order to discredit them. The Swaraj Party is engaged in a constitutional struggle against the bureaucracy. As a people's Party it can only succeed in bending the bureaucracy to the popular will by meeting the latter's powerful organisation with an equally powerful organisation of its own. Its strength is the strength of the people. The strength of any organisation depends chiefly on its finances. The finances of the organisation that the Swaraj Party is setting up against that of the bureaucracy, must, it is obvious, be provided by the people and as Swaraj is the common object and need of all classes and interests in the country, the rich as well as the poor must contribute their share. The leaders of the Swaraj have made no secret of their need for money to maintain their organisation as they have made no secret of the policy and programme which they are determined to pursue. It is, therefore, the duty of every patriotic Indian who has faith in their policy and programme to give them the monetary support they need for their organisation. The "Times of India" perverted this legitimate public appeal for funds to its own ends and cast unjust and slanderous aspersions on Pundit Motilal Nehru of which the only meaning, as the latter says, is that he has been "guilty of some kind of discreditable and disgraceful conduct not far removed from obtaining money on false pretences". These aspersions were cast on a man who has sacrificed a princely fortune for the cause, and by perverting facts to suit the sinister purpose. The "Times of India", however, counted without its host. For Pundit Motilal has given a dignified and crushing reply which has effectively silenced the voice of calumny. In the course of his rejoinder he says:

"The facts are these—When I was at Juhu in April-May last a baseless rumour was started that I was treating with the Tatas in the matter of steel protection. In contradicting that rumour in the course of a press interview I made it quite clear that it was my intention to raise funds for the Party in Bombay later on and that when I did so I expected not only the Tatas but all public-spirited businessmen to contribute handsomely. After the Ahmedabad meeting of the All-India Congress Committee I went down to Bombay with the declared object of raising funds Both at Ahmedabad and at Bombay I freely and openly asked all and sundry to subscribe to the Party fund, after fully explaining the commercial policy and programme of the Party including its attitude towards the excise duty on cotton for the removal of which the Congress had been agitating for years past long before the Swarajya Party came into existence. I made good progress all round except with one astute merchant in a large way of business and with little else to care for. This gentleman after receiving an assurance from me that my Party was in any event pledged to the removal of excise duty on cotton whether he helped it or not frankly told me that no business man would be such a fool as to pay a price for what he was going to get for nothing. Whilst in the midst of my work I was suddenly called away for a few days. On return to Bombay later I found that some disappointed politicians on the unemployed list had taken advantage of my temporary absence to go round the various business offices and bazars and dissuade people from subscribing. These prowlers in the dark promptly sought the safety of their lairs when I re-appeared on the scene. But slander has the largest credit in every market and did its work with a few extra-nervous people. A good many however including those who are not at all interested in excise duty made a handsome response to my call and here I am safe home with the money in my pocket. Neither you nor any of the disgruntled politicians can reduce my collections by a farthing."

Pundit Motilal demanded of the offending journal if it could show him a single instance in any civilised country where a section of the Press in attacking the policy and the programme of a political party with whose views it does not agree has resorted to the device of inducing the public by veiled threats to withhold financial help from the *bete noire* of that particular section of the Press? The "Times of India" gave no reply because there was no effective reply to give and instead of making an *amende honorable* for its inexcusable lapse from the best traditions of journalism it took refuge in an untruth by saying that "it is certainly in accord with the best traditions of journalism that the public should be warned against subscribing (*sic*) to political parties which seek to make Government impossible." What the political parties which the "Times of India" has in view are seeking to make impossible is not Government but the system of administration which stands between the people and the enjoyment of their birthright and which, as the proceedings of the Reforms Enquiry show, has been exposed by no-one so ruthlessly as by those who have co-operated with it. But the untruth to which the "Times of India" has resorted, in its characteristic fashion, embodies a challenge to the people of India which, we have no doubt, they will accept by liberally supporting the Swaraj Party. They will, we are confident, do so despite the attempts of those Indians whose co-operation with the bureaucracy has so demoralised them as to induce them to make it their "sole business to go from door to door begging and beseeching the likely donors not to help" those who are fighting for their country's freedom.

THE SOLUTION.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, with the clear-sightedness characteristic of her, has suggested a way out of the impasse in South Africa, which should commend itself to every reasonable-minded politician in the Union as well as here. It is that a Round Table Conference should be held at which all the parties concerned should place their cards on the table and try to arrive at a workable solution of the difficulty. Mrs. Naidu had placed this suggestion before responsible South African statesmen during her recent tour, but the exigencies of the political situation prevented the suggestion being considered by them. A comparatively calmer atmosphere prevails now in the Union and it behoves politicians of all shades of opinion there to give the subject the attention it deserves. At present, it is true, the Whites are proceeding as if the Indians do not count at all. The latter, who had had their legislative franchise taken back from them before, are now threatened with the deprivation of their municipal franchise too in Natal, where they are in a majority as compared with the Whites. Though deprived of all citizenship rights, Indians will continue to be taxed as before and to provide the amenities which make life worth living for the Whites. If Englishmen had been treated in this manner the British Press would have rung with the cry "No taxation without representation" and the tenure of the Labour Government—or, for the matter of that, any British Government—would not have been worth twenty-four hours' purchase, if that Government did not assure the nation that steps were being taken to end such 'tyranny". But, when it is a case of non-White subjects of the Empire being victims of such tyranny, neither in the British Press nor in Parliament, is there any mention of the fundamental doctrine of all democracy, "No taxation without representation". Indians, however, cannot afford to sit with folded hands while one after another their rights are being systematically trampled under foot. Like their brethren of Kenya, Indians in Natal and other parts of the Union may one day be compelled to refuse taxes so long as representation is denied to them in the Municipalities and the Legislative Council. But before that extreme step is taken, it would be well to exhaust the other remedies open to them. The South African statesmen, unless they mean to disregard all the dictates of political morality and warnings of history, cannot but contemplate with concern the growing volume of discontent among Indians in South Africa who as Colonials have inherent rights of equal citizenship. They are bound to welcome any solution which will allay Indian discontent while not demanding any great sacrifices on the part of the Whites. Neither the Whites nor the Indians stand to lose anything by agreeing to the proposal of Mrs. Naidu, while every reasonable-minded person must realise the possibilities for peace and reconciliation it offers. It is for the public in this country to bring pressure on the Government both here and in South Africa to see that the suggestion is carried into effect.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought for the Day.

"The evidence of strong racial antagonism that to some extent prevails, has caused me the greatest concern since my arrival in India. . . . It seems to me among the factors contributing to this unhappy racial tension, instances of violence and discourtesy by Europeans against Indians, which occur from time to time, in truth I believe infrequently, cannot be overlooked. . . . Neither can it be said that the results of trials of Europeans concerned in criminal cases arising from acts of violence or from improper conduct have always given satisfaction to the public. I have been made aware of a very prevalent feeling amongst Indians that in such cases strict justice does not always result when a European is concerned and it cannot be said that the result of such trials always satisfies the public conscience. In particular my attention has been drawn to the legal procedure applicable to Europeans and Indians."

—LORD READING.

Ahilyabai Anniversary.

The movement to revive the memory of Devi Ahilyabai of Indore, than whom the annals of Indian history, rich as they are in instances of saintly women and heroic queens, record no more illustrious name of a model wife, saint, patriot and statesman combined in one, should enlist the enthusiastic support of every Indian. We are glad that besides Indore, the scene of the Devi's glorious activities, a number of towns all over India will be celebrating her anniversary, and thus diffusing among the people of this country a knowledge of the extraordinary career of this lady, who, from whatever point of view one may consider her personality, must be reckoned as one of the finest flowers of the human race. So spotless was her private character, so exemplary her conduct as a wife and later as a widow and so beneficent was her administration of State affairs, that even in her life-time she appeared to be like a veritable goddess to many of her subjects. Since her death, the admiration not only of her own people but of all Maharastrians has elevated her to a niche among the immortals of the Hindu race like Sita, Damayanti and others. If ever a woman deserved immortality truly Devi Ahilyabai was such a one. The present and future generations of India will always need the inspiration of such a resplendant personality as hers.

Official Secrecy.

We drew attention the other day to the mystery surrounding the rumoured changes in elementary art education in the Presidency, notably the abolition of "Free-hand" drawing as a subject of examination. A meeting of the Art Society of India was held recently to protest against the inevitable ill effects of the contemplated changes and the meeting naturally demanded authoritative information on the subject. The demand has not yet been complied with. At the request of certain well-known Bombay artists, we ourselves, as we stated the other day, repeatedly asked for a copy of a Government Resolution, dated July 4, which, it is reported, embodies the changes. We have not so far been allowed a sight of it as will be seen from the following reply from the Government:—

"Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 21st July, 1924, requesting that a copy of Government Resolution referred to therein may be lent to you or that it may be allowed to be copied by your representative, I am directed to say that the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) regret that they are unable to comply with either of your requests."

I have the honour to be.
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
E. J. UNVALA,
for Acting Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Educational Department.

That such a reply should be given by a Transferred Department is a measure of its responsiveness to public opinion and needs. Why are the Government of Bombay (Transferred Department) so anxious to withhold knowledge of an important document vitally affecting the character of art education in the Presidency? The only explanation of the mystery that strikes us is that the officials, who control the Transferred Department concerned over which a Minister is supposed to be presiding, are afraid of expert criticism of their proposals which, in the circumstances, may be presumed to bode ill for the future of art education in the Presidency.

Industrial Education.

Prof. N. N. Bhathena's efforts to diffuse among Indian students the knowledge of such industrial arts as soap-making, oil-refining and the like is worthy of commendation. He has had several years' practical factory training both in America and India. His connection with the Godrej Oil and Soap Co., is well known and places him in a position to impart valuable instruction to Indian youths desirous of establishing cottage industries on modest scales in their native districts. A lot of soap, for instance, is imported in India from foreign countries, though India has at her doors ample quantities of every material which enters into the composition of this article. It is Prof. Bhathena's hope to train up Indian youths in soap manufacture and allied arts so that with a little money they may set up cottage industries in their respective districts which would hold their own in the face of all foreign competition. The scheme has the approval of Mahatma Gandhi. From to-morrow Prof. Bhathena will open a bi-weekly lecture class for the benefit of students wishing to learn soap-making and other allied arts. He proposes to charge only a small fee so that even those of moderate means may avail themselves of the instruction.

The Trade of Aden.

That Aden serves as a great centre for the natural commercial expansion of India is hardly realised by the ordinary student of the foreign trade of India. The present lay-out and development of the foreign commerce of India are, to a large extent, artificial inasmuch as the real natural hinterland of India is not considered at all or sufficiently on account of the artificially stimulated importance of the distant countries like Britain or Japan. For the wares of India, a convenient natural market is to be found in those countries of Asia or Africa which lie beyond our frontiers by land and sea. And Aden is right in the midst of this our natural hinterland, for those at least who have the eye to see beyond the seeming paradox. The figures, therefore, of the trade of Aden ought to be of more than momentary interest; and the decline therein, as shown below, cannot but cause considerable anxiety:—

Foreign.

	Imports.	Exports.
1919-20	Rs. 6,31,06,680	8,87,63,760
1920-21	Rs. 5,55,85,920	5,89,22,055
1921-22	Rs. 5,65,87,431	5,94,86,553
1922-23	Rs. 4,76,65,967	5,58,39,457
	Imports from India.	Exports to India.
1919-20	Rs. 3,93,22,020	71,09,130
1920-21	Rs. 3,92,64,165	1,86,07,785
1921-22	Rs. 3,06,77,166	1,46,36,895
1922-23	Rs. 2,68,95,135	86,41,599

If these figures have any significance, they show that the depression in India is manifesting itself in its trade with the neighbours across the sea; and that while other countries are trying to seize this convenient base for trade operations, India seems to be falling behind even in this her natural outpost for commercial expansion. Is there no remedy for this state of things?

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

(BY DR. PURSHOTTAM T. PATEL.)

II*

Education is defined as the science or art of training the mind or body. The ideal system of education has always been that which in the highest degree prepares one for duties of life. This in a general sense is the development of the whole man—physical, intellectual and moral. To-day we find four great divisions of education—physical, vocational, social and cultural education, but the term education unfortunately in our present system is now most commonly applied to a system of mental training and is entirely one-sided. Physical education includes all forms of training and instructions, the controlling purpose of which is to conserve and to promote useful development of the body and its capacity. The scientific truths or principles which underlie the rules of physical education are derived from physiology and hygiene and so a study of these principles is absolutely necessary to understand the theory. The ancient Greeks placed physical training in the forefront of their educational system. Athenians also paid much attention to the physical exercise in the form of gymnastics, running, bathing, and wrestling, and Plato took the best from both systems when developing his educational methods in the "Republic". In our ancient system of education much attention was paid to the development of the body as well as that of the mind by the provision of open-air schools, gymnasiums, and wrestling and other physical exercises, but what do we find in the present educational system? Physical culture is relegated to the background in the schools and colleges and the result is the present appalling physical degeneration of our people, specially the educated classes. If we look at the students in the schools and colleges what do we find? The majority are far below the physical standard, soft, easy-going and too much devoted to mental education. Compared to the students of the foreign colleges we find hardly any strong, young men, most of whom taking part in games and sports. When I was in England I observed that 90 per cent. of Indian students in various colleges paid hardly any attention to games and in comparison with the English students were very poor specimens of humanity. No wonder they cannot impress themselves on these students and their professors. And these were most of them picked scholars from our colleges. There is a great deal of mental study encouraged nowadays at the expense of the physical condition and the strain of study and examination breaks down many of the students, so much so that many break down in the middle or at the end of their educational career. Some of them who pull on cannot put up a sustained mental and physical effort in any class or laboratory work and hence the general result is poor. It is this physical deterioration with the excessive mental strain owing to the overlapping studies in the vernaculars and a foreign language which is the root cause of such a poor output from our present educational system. Once cannot expect from it great men and research scholars as long as such a system prevails.

Physical Efficiency.

What is the cause of all this physical degeneration? These men had obviously received their birthright of physical efficiency coming into the world perfectly formed but it is the development and growth of the originally perfect unit that are defective; only a right policy of physical education and intelligent superintendence of the individual almost from the conception to the end of adolescence will keep up the physical standard and stamina of the people. The want of such a policy and retarding effects of economic and such social conditions as early-marriage and purdah system, have stunted the growth of our people and produced physical degeneration. The expectation of life is very low here as compared with that in foreign countries. It is estimated that whereas an average European is expected to live sixty years after his birth, an average Indian lives only for 25 years. Our people age too early and the spring of their life is largely wasted in going through the educational course with such adverse factors; they are a loss to themselves, to those dependent on themselves, their municipality and their nation; by the time they reach forty they are too old or even earlier in many vocations and out of these forty years at least twenty or more are spent in getting education under the present system which not only ruins their health but makes them little fit for the duties or the vocations during the remaining period of their lives. It is high time that such a system should be remedied. Any progressive educational system must imporder physical education as the most important part of it; because exercise has so many points of contact with education and is intricately related to mental, moral and social training. Now let us see how it is done in other countries and how it can be done here.

The Foundation.

In England a Royal Commission was appointed to take stock of the physical conditions of the people and that and the medical inspection of school children supplied ominous facts as to the poor physique of the people; so more and more attention was paid to physical culture and sport in

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous article in the series appeared in our issue of 8th instant.

50,000 DEAD!

HAVOC IN CHINA.

RUIN BY DISASTROUS FLOODS.

2,000 VILLAGES INUNDATED.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Shanghai.—There are devastating floods in China, submerging enormous tracts. The loss of life is estimated at 50,000. There is widespread damage in many towns and tens of thousands of villages. Thousands of victims are pouring in Peking. 4,000 were drowned. By the bursting of dykes at Kalgan 2,000 villages have been inundated to the west and north of Teintsin which is itself saved. Operations of Chinese soldiers in patching up the dykes are going on unceasingly. Communications have been dislocated, but reports from Chihli, Honan, Hunan and Kwantung speak of devastation and the imminence of famine.—Reuter.

MAJOR ZANNI LEAVES CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE DELAYED OWING TO TYRE BURST

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

Major Zanni's departure was again delayed this morning owing to the bursting of a tyre but repairs were effected in an hour and he left Dum Dum at 8-35. He remained at the aerodrome till a late hour last night fitting new tyres which he was able to secure in Calcutta and he did not return to Calcutta last night, but remained as the guest of Capt. Mundy, Officer Commanding the detachment of the South Wales Borderers at Dum Dum. Every arrangement was made last evening and he hoped to resume his flight at dawn to-day. Only Capt. Mundy, Flying Officer Stewart of the Royal Air Force, and a representative of the Associated Press were present to see the airman off. At 7/30 after an inspection of the ground he took his machine out of the hangar, but before he had taxied 200 yards a new tyre burst and the wheels stuck in the mud. An hour was spent in effecting the necessary repairs with the assistance of the two military officers and the Associated Press representative and his chaffeur and one or two constables who rendered all aid in pulling out the machine and helping to start it. Before his departure Major Zanni told the Associated Press representative that after studying the latest weather report and noticing the heavy rainfall at Chittagong he had decided that his next destination would have to be Rangoon, but if he found a suitable landing near Akyab he might alight there. He said that in every respect India was good for flying except for the weather and though he was disappointed at his ill-luck he was profuse in his thanks to the military authorities in India for the assistance rendered to him. His machine made a peaceful ascent and he disappeared towards the north-east.

MAJOR ZANNI LEAVES FOR RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

The Argentine aviator Major Zanni left here this morning for Rangoon.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION'S TOUR IN KATHIAWAR.

Haji Abdul Aziz Adamji, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Dhoraji, wires under date August 13th:—

Maulana Shaukat Ali's telegram from Delhi states:—Maulana Azad, Husain Ahmed, Principal Khwaja and self reaching Rajkot 18th. Kindly arrange tour. I request all Kathiawar Khilafat Committees, Anjumans, Jamiats and all public bodies willing to invite the deputation to their respective town to let me know immediately with their intentions so that proper arrangements can be made in their Kathiawar programme.

The District Traffic Superintendent Kotah at Bharatpur Junction, Bombay, Barda and Central India Railway, wires:—The line has been breached on the Nagda Muttra section between Gangapur and Pilauda and Bayana and Pingora and on the Bayana Agra section between Bayana and Band Baretta. Owing to heavy floods transhipment is impossible. Through communication is expected to be restored on the Nagda Muttra section on Sunday 17th and on the Bayana Agra section after a week.—(A. P.)

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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RUHR NEGOTIATIONS.

"VIRTUAL DEADLOCK." REACHED.

FRENCH AND GERMAN VIEWPOINTS.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The Conference situation has undergon a change, and indications are at present not such as to make for so much optimism Negotiations with regard to the Ruhr have apparently reached a virtual deadlock. The French delegation insist that evacuation cannot be carried out under a year from the specified date, whereas Germans contend that the troops should be withdrawn within the period of a month. It is stated that Mr. MacDonald has been approached to act as a mediator.

To-day's conversations between the French and Belgians on the one hand and the Germans on the other, with reference to the Ruhr, were adjourned this evening until to-morrow. Great reticence is displayed in all quarters regarding the progress, and it believed that negotiations have reached decisive point. It is expected that Germans will definitely reply to-morrow on the points enumerated by M. Herriot. The "Big Fourteen" did not meet this afternoon as arranged, one reason being the failure of the French and Belgian and German Conference to reach an agreement. high authority said to Reuter on the question of the duration of the Conference that it might last twelve hours or twelve days.

According to the present arrangements the French and Belgians and Germans will meet early to-morrow after which there will be a meeting of the "Big Fourteen."—Reuter.

TWO HOURS' NOTICE.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

On adjournment of the Conference at one o'clock this afternoon it was announced that the Germans should be given two hours to reply to the French proposals regarding the military evacuation of the Ruhr which the British and the American delegations have approved.—Reuter.

FEELING OF PESSIMISM.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The meeting between the Franco-Belgian delegates and the Germans lasted only for twenty minutes. It is not certain whether the meeting will be resumed. Feeling is pessimistic.

Big seven met in the Downing Street at 9-30 a.m. to-day. The Germans did not arrive till eleven to continue discussions with the Franco-Belgian delegates with whom an earlier meeting had been arranged. The Germans were delayed because since last evening they had been contiually in consultation with Dr. Ebert and their colleagues in Berlin by means of a private wire installed at their hotel.—Reuter.

BRITISH M. P.S IN RUSSIA.

INTERESTED IN SOVIET EDUCATION.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Moscow.—Twenty British Labour Members of Parliament, including Miss Dorothy Jewson (Labour, Norwich) have arrived in Leningrad to study the Soviet's educational methods.—Reuter.

ANGLO SOVIET TREATY.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Moscow.—The President of the Georgian Council of Peoples' Commissaries is reported to have stated that the Georgian public opinion is most pleased with the Anglo-Russian agreement and emphasised the possibility of interesting the British capital in the development of manganese mines, forests and naptha wells.

AZERBAIDJAN COUNCIL.

The President of the Azerbaidjan Council declared that the British capital would find a large field of action in Azerbaidjan where the oil industry was looking forward to Egypt, Palestine and India.—Reuter.

PRICE OF RUBBER.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Amsterdam.—Various new forward sales of rubber are reported from crops of 1924 and 1925 prices being about 65 to 68 Dutch cents C.I.F. East Indian ports Amsterdam, Tapanoeil has already sold two-thirds of 1924 crops and three-quarters of 1925.—Reuter.

CAPT. GEDDES' FUNERAL.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The funeral of Captain and Mrs. Geddes was very quiet. At Kensal Green there was a small group of mourners which included Captain Geddes's mother.—Reuter.

DR. KITCHLEW ON TOUR.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 14.

A deputation consisting of Dr. Kitchlew and a number of prominent Khilafatists of the Punjab is to tour the province with a view to organise the Mussalamans.

THE SUDAN

MOVEMENTS OF BATTALIONS

CONFERENCE WITH PREMIER

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Malta.—One of the three battalions here has been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Egypt at a few hours' notice.—Reuter.

MOVEMENTS OF BATTLE-SHIPS.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Malta.—H. M. S. "Weymouth" *en route* to Colombo has been diverted to Port Sudan. The battle-ship "Marlborough" has been despatched to Alexandria from Zara. The Sloop "Clematis" has gone to Port Sudan from Hurghada.

"WEYMOUTH" ARRIVES AT PORT SAID.

Later.—"Weymouth" arrived at Port Sudan yesterday. "Marlborough" lef Zara yesterday.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE AT FOREIGN OFFICE.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Lord Allenby and Sirdar Lee Stack conferred with Mr. MacDonald for a long time at the Foreign Office to-day on the subject of the Sudan.—Reuter.

A SYMPATHETIC DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Cairo.—A demonstration in sympathy with the disturbances at Atbara was held this afternoon from Bekieh gardens.—Reuter.

"EVERYTHING QUIET IN SUDAN."

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Everything in the Sudan is now quiet.—Reuter.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

PROTEST AGAINST LEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Aug. 14.

A meeting of medical practitioners of Poona yesterday expressed disapproval of the recommendations of the Lee Commission relating to the medical services and passed resolutions favouring the formation of a separate Civil Medical Service recruited in India only under the full control of the Transferred Departments, a simultaneous examination in England and India for the R.A.M.C. (India) with such a rate of annual recruitment as to bring the proportion of Indians to 60 per cent of the total strength within a period of ten years.

RECOMMENDATIONS ANOMALOUS AND MISCHIEVOUS

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Aug. 14.

At its last general meeting the Sind Medical Union passed a resolution expressing disappointment with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Public Services regarding the re-organization of the superior Medical Service in India on the ground that they still maintained the anachronistic, scientifically unsound, unprogressive, uneconomic and unfair features. The resolution continued:—The policy of entertaining the honorary services of specialists from the independent medical profession is the right and proper policy to adopt in the best interests of the country. The recommendations are anomalous in theory and will be mischievous in practice as the medical service, thought to be provincialised, is still to be partly recruited from the military service and partly by a competitive examination to be held in England and the officers thus recruited will be under no control of their natural employers. Above all the recommendations are unfair to his Majesty the King as they pray him statutorily to establish for the first time the unhealthy and undesirable principle of British medical men being necessary for attendance on British officials, a principle based merely on race and colour. The Sind Medical Union therefore, requests the Government of India, the Secretary of State for India, the Indian Legislative Assembly and Councils and other organized bodies to advise His Majesty and his Imperial Government to reject the recommendations so far as they concern the medical service.

SATYAGRAHA AT VAIKOM.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, August 13.

A Cochin message says, the Satyagraha at Vaikom continues. The Satyagrahis are still spinning with their charkhas at the four barricades. Mrs. Ramaswami Naikar and other lady volunteers are also offering Satyagraha.

Through train service between Shoranur and Tirur on the Calicut side has been resumed.

It is reported that cholera is raging at Shiyali (Tanjore District) owing to a scarcity of drinking water.

ALLIANCE BANK

APPLICATION FOR WINDING UP

JUDGEMENT RESERVSD.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

At the High Court Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose concluded the hearing of the application made by Mr. Manmatha Nath Pal Chowdhury and another creditor of the Alliance Bank of Simla now in voluntary liquidation. to wind up the Bank by the Court.

Mr. S. C. Bose in support of the application said, his clients were quite willing that the present four liquidators should continue as official liquidators with another person associated with them.

Mr. B. L. Mitter, on behalf of the Imperial Bank of India, said that the Imperial Bank was rendering a substantial assistance to the present liquidators. If there be a compulsory liquidation the Imperial Bank would have nothing further to do in the matter. The Imperial Bank had served the situation.

The Judge:—Under pressure from Government. Suppose I make an order that the present liquidators be official liquidators, will the Imperial Bank withdraw their assistance?

Mr. B. L. Mitter replied that if the present application was granted, the Imperial Bank would withdraw their assistance.

Mr. Page on behalf of the liquidators in opposing the application said that he was authorised to state on the strength of a letter signed by the secretary of the Home Office and received only to-day that the Government of India, if their legel advisers in England so advised them would take criminal proceedings in England. Government were also taking steps in the matter. There was no substance in the application which was founded on an interpretation of the law which was wholly incorrect. Nobody would be benefitted by the compulsory winding up. But if His Lordship made a compulsory order and appointed the present liquidators as official liquidators his clients would welcome it because there would be an enormous financial gain to them.

Mr. B. C. Ghose on behalf of certain creditors, namely Lt. Col Roger Wilson, Lt. Col D. McCay and the Tagore estate said that this was not a bonafide application. It had been engineered by a section of the creditors who had been rather disappointed in not being on the Board of Liquidators. The compulsory winding up meant an additional cost which would swallow up a portion of the assets and reduce the dividends.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

BIJAPUR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

AHMEDABAD RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Aug. 13.

A special meeting of the D. C. C. was held in the Congress Committee's Hall on Sunday the 10th instant. The meeting was well-attended. Sjt. Hanmantarao Kowjalgi moved that the first Ahmedabad resolution be adopted, and by a majority it was adopted. As it was late in the night the meeting was adjourned to next day. The attendance on Monday was still larger. Sjt. Kowjalgi Hanmantrow again proposed that the third resolution of the A. I. C. C. be adopted. It was strenuously opposed by Shriyut Shrinivasrao Kowjalgi amongst others, and was finally negatived. Shriyut Shrinivasrao was of the opinion that after four years' experience the programme was found to be impracticable and unworkable and must be overhauled. The Committee then re-elected all those office-bearers who had resigned, Syt Shrinivasrao Kowjalgi being one of them. The Committee also re-elected those members who had resigned their seats on the K. P. C. C., except Syt. Y. S. Tilgulkar who refused to be re-elected. The Committee sanctioned Rs. 200 for training Congress Volunteers on the motion of Syt. Limiye. The following resolution was adopted with reference to the third resolution of the A. I. C. C. "This Committee while accepting the principle of the said resolution, is of opinion that in view of the local situation and condition of things, the strictly carrying out of the said resolution would result in many difficulties and that the new Committees that would come in may not command sufficient public confidence The Committee therefore resolves that execution of the said resolution be postponed till the Belgaum Congress."

Official and Personal.

Lady Wilson presided at a public meeting in connection with the Girl Guides the Dastur High School (Poona) on Wednesday the 13th instant.

Sir William Marris, the Governor of the U. P., arrived at Agra on Wednesday. His Excellency will dine with Colonel and officers of the Somerset Light Infantry to-night.—A. P.

Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar left Colombo on Tuesday evening where leading Indian citizens gave him a hearty send-off. He arrived at Dhanushkhodi, Wednesday, where he was accorded a cordial welcome. Mr. Rangachariar left for Madras the same night, where he is expected to arrive on Saturday morning.

Dr. P. Gupta has been appointed Assistant Director of Public Health, Assam, on probation for one year.

Colonel Norton, the leader of the Everest Expedition, and Mr. Somerville left Darjeeling for Calcutta on Wednesday. The latter will lecture in Calcutta.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

A MATTER OF RIGHT.

PROPOSED REPRESENTATION TO R. ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

Many prominent Indian ladies who happened to be in Simla for their usual summer trip have been awakened to a sense of importance to their sex. I have been assured by responsible persons that the Committee can take cognizance of their claims for woman suffrage. Unfortunately this discovery has been made too late to enable them to get recognised Women's Associations all over India to send their representations in time.

As a communique issued last night states that no witness will be examined whose written statement does not reach on or before 15th August, it may be impossible for Women's Associations to reach in time with their memoranda. Leading Indian ladies are therefore meeting to-morrow at the residence of Mrs. Hasan Imam to discuss the matter and draft a representation for submission to the Committee. Their case is that Indian women need even greater protection than women in the Western countries because of the peculiar social and other conditions in this country. The Government of India Act did not enfranchise them, but left it to local councils to enrol them as voters for local councils and the Legislative Assembly if they chose to do so. The Madras Council has already given them suffrage. Indian women claim that suffrage should be given to them as a matter of right and not left to the sweet will of legislatures. They do not stop at that. They know that about half a dozen women now adorn the benches of the House of Commons and demand the right for representatives of their sex to stand for election to legislatures. This claim is further based on the fact that women councillors already take part in local bodies and have proved a success. Mrs. Shamlal Nehru, Municipal Councillor, Allahabad, is likely to come up to appear as a witness before the Committee to plead, on behalf of her sex. Tomorrow's meeting with its outcome and the bearing of women witness will be watched with sympathetic interest.

The Reforms Enquiry Committee did not meet to-day, owing to the Muharram holiday, and while anxious to expedite their labours, members welcome a break for utilizing their time in going through bundles of official papers placed in their hands, although replies were called for from Provincial Government before the middle of last month. They were received very late and the pity of it is that even up till to-day all local Governments' replies have not been received. The Punjab Government is the worst offender in this respect.

EFFECT OF THE CIRCULAR.

Lala Harkishanlal, Punjab, Ex-Minister has arrived and will soon be summoned before the Committee. He should be able to throw considerable light on the reasons for the absolute lack of joint consultation and responsibility of the two Ministers which resulted in the reckless communal policy pursued by Mr. Fazli Hussain in the Punjab Special interest, would naturally attach to the reply of the Madras Government, Sir Malcolm Hailey's Government and that of Sir William Marris. Sir Malcolm was responsible for the appointment of the Reform Committee, and his reply may proceed upon the assumptions he and the Viceroy had in mind when they decided to convene such a Committee, but if the Government of India's circular is any index to Sir Malcolm's mind it would be clear that he is for restricting the Committee's operations to the limits prescribes by the existing Constitution. As a matter of fact this circular did great injustice to, and prejudiced the case of the advance by merely asking Provinces to state remedies such as could be found by mere amendment of the rules. The result is that local Government on the whole must perforce confine their replies to this limited terms of reference. This is deplorable, especially when the President has ruled that examination of witnesses did not preclude suggestions of remedies going beyond the structure and purposes of the Act. It is plain to all fair legal minds that "inherent" defects in the Constitution can never be removed by any revision of the rules. Sir William Marris who was associated with Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford in working out the reformed Constitution should be able to enlighten the Committee as to the intentions of the authors. According to the reforms, the structure of the Act left the Central Government unchanged and only remodelled Provincial Governments by introducing dyarchy. The purpose of the Act was to maintain supreme control of Parliament exercised through the Secretary of State over the entire administration of India, whether Central or Provincial. Ministers were responsible to Governors and Governors to Parliament. Section 131 leaves no doubt on this point. Thus while it is possible under the Act to transfer practically all subjects to the Minister it is not possible to divest the Secretary of State of his supreme control.

A TUG-OF-WAR LIKELY.

Therefore under the Act there can never be granted a shred of real responsibility even to Provinces. The question therefore remains whether the existing position is

(Continued on page 8.)

A NOISY DEMONSTRATION

RENT ACT MEETING

CONFIDENCE IN MR. JAYAKAR.

A public meeting was called for to meet at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Thursday evening, to consider the situation created by the action of the Legislative Council in rejecting the Bill brought forward by Mr. J. A. Addyman for the extension of the Rent Act. Dr. G.V. Deshmukh was to preside. On the platform were Dr. Deshmukh, Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai, Jamnadas Mehta, L. R. Tairsee, V. A. Desai, Mohanlal Desai, Prof. K. T. Shah, and Dr. Erulkar. There was a large audience and expectations were that the meeting was likely to be a very lively one. But what actually happened far exceeded these expectations. As soon as Mr. B.T. Desai got up—and Dr. Deshmukh was occupying the President's chair—to speak, perhaps to propose the Doctor for the presidentship, there were loud cries of dissent from all sides of the Hall. Some persons proposed that Mr. L. R. Tairsee should take the chair and others proposed Dr. Navalker should bet into it. Mr. Balubhai, however, refused to budge and he would not give way, and his opponents were equally determined that he should not speak. They shouted out that Mr. Balubhai should sit down, but he would not. The noise grew louder and Mr. Mohanlal Desai from the platform remonstrated against the attitude of the audience. But it was in vain for there was pandemonium in the Hall. The opponents of the conveners then slowly surrounded the platform, all the while shouting at the top of their voices, and soon they clambered over. Then there was a loud and continued shouting in the Hall and on the platform. The opponents of the conveners had a lengthy wordy duel on the platform with the conveners but neither side would give way.

Dr. Deshmukh was the storm-centre and budge he would not, although he was called upon to do so by angry voices. The pandemonium lasted for more than forty minutes until the conveners left the Hall. The other section then held a meeting of their own. Dr. S. A. Navalker was asked to occupy the presidential chair, and he walked into it smiling. The President had on each side of him Mr. Tairsee and Mr. V. A. Desai. Mr. Desai wanted to address the audience, but after he had spoken for a few minutes he was shouted down. The Chairman was then called upon by the audience to speak, and the former asked Mr. Tairsee to address the meeting.

"NOT HONEST POLITICS."

Mr. Tairsee amidst some shouts and interruptions then said that new and advanced standard of politics had lately been introduced into Bombay, but they were not honest politics. The intention of those people was to pull down every man who was prominent. He did not want to say anything about the Rent Act, for he himself was a poor landlord and his action was misconstrued by some people in Bombay. He had, however, done his best to make his position clear in the 'Bombay Chronicle' and he wanted to bring about a reconciliation between the two parties, and he was glad to say that honest opinion in Bombay was veering round to his views: The object of the meeting was to attack Mr. Jayakar, and was that conduct to be expected from one gentleman to another? They should have called on Mr. Jayakar to explain his conduct, but they had not. There might be differences, but because of them they should not cut each other's throat and fight like cats and dogs, unlike honest men. The meeting called for that evening was a hybrid meeting, and did not entirely consist of graduates of the Bombay University, who alone had a right to call on Mr. Jayakar for his explanation. But this meeting was engineered by men who sat side by side with Mr. Jayakar in the Council, who went into the Councils to obstruct and non-co-operate with Government, but had now begun to co-operate.

A voice:—No digression please, the graduates have sense enough to understand these things. (Loud shouts.)

Continuing asked Mr. Tairsee, after quiet had been restored, who were the people sitting in judgment on Mr. Jayakar? They were the very people who had broken bread with Mr. Jayakar at Thakoredwar, and they meant to say things at the meetings of which they ought to have been ashamed to say. He then said that Mr. Jayakar was not invited to attend the meeting and it was purposely called for in his absence, without giving him a chance to explain his conduct. Was that attitude a fair one, he asked? The only thing they could do was to pass a resolution deprecating the conduct of the conveners and pass a vote of confidence in Mr. Jayakar. (Cries of "no, no" and "yes, yes.") There were bound to be differences in politics, but allowance must be made for them. Then he moved a resolution deprecating the conduct of those who had called the meeting "in a hole and corner fashion" without giving Mr. Jayakar a chance of explaining and expressed confidence in the latter. (Cries of "no, no" and "yes, yes" from the audience.)

Mr. V. A. Desai then wanted to make a speech, but after a few sentences had been spoken by him, there were cries of impatience from the audience, which was restive all the while. The resolution was put to vote and there were equally loud cries in favour and against, and the result could not be known. The persons sitting on the platform then came down, and the meeting closed.

Throughout the speeches there were interruptions but Mr.

(Continued on next page.)

POONA RACING SEASON.

THIRD SUMMER MEETING

GREENFINCH SCORES AGAIN.

Poona's Third Summer Meeting attracted a large holiday crowd which enjoyed to the full the attractive card provided. Three first favourites materialised and many well backed horses came into the picture so punters had no cause for complaint.

Shahzada's win in the Basra Plate was the biggest surprise of the day, his fortunate backer being rewarded with the handsome dividend of 36 to 1.

A feature of the afternoon's sport was the smooth victory of Nafa over the champion Arab pony Some Surprise who was considered invincible at the weights.

Festivity's win in the Reay Plate gave Trainer Bell his fourth win of the season.

The First Class Special again reached Bombay late, making Byculla at 11-50 p.m. In the past passengers reached Bombay well before mid-night. It is high time the Railway authorities woke up to the matter.

The Aundh Plate which opened the meeting saw a disappointing field of only five cut. In the absence of Dugald Dalgetty and Ctesiphon, Viscount was voted a good thing and at the close of the betting he wound up a slightly better favourite than Toss Up. Viscount showed that the confidence in him was misplaced by finishing last of the five horses after running a lifeless race. Toss Up who has improved immensely since the last Bombay Season annexed this plate rather easily. He took up the lead from Coryste at the sixth furlong and remained there to win from the Lily who was on her best behaviour at the gate this time.

Pollentia and Mystery declined to run in the Patiala Plate, a handicap for Country Bred Horses. In this field of nine Steel Blue and Mr. Heath's bracket shared favouritism while The Knut and Discarded were well enquired after. Shirtaj was neglected after his poor display in the C. B. Trial Plate on the opening day of the season. He has apparently come on wonderfully as he never left the issue in doubt when he made a start to finish victory of it. The Knut tried hard to get on terms, but the winner easily started off his challenge. Jovial as usual was slow in the early part of the race but covered ground very fast in the last half furlong to snatch second place from The Knut. Had it been a mile race Jovial would have emerged an easy winner. His other stable companion Zara ran creditably and was only half a length away. The favourite Steel Blue was early in difficulties with his big weight.

Another upset was provided by the first division of the Monsoon Plate a seven furlong event for horses in the third division. First Grade who made his appearance after a long time was strongly rumoured as a good thing and ended up an even money chance. Lomo was solidly supported after her recent victory while there were many enquiries after Stormont and Blackwater. Dugald Dalgetty's chances were not considered sound here and on this account he was neglected. After giving considerable trouble at the gate he shot out with a flying start and was never headed, Thompson letting him go for all he was worth. As a result of Dugald Dalgetty's pranks the start was a poor one in which the well backed Lomo suffered badly. Lucky Lad consented to run his best in his new colours and was a creditable second at the finish. Stormont placed third a neck in front of Blackwater.

Of the seventeen acceptances Andolis and Alder scratched leaving a field of fifteen to contest the Basra Plate. The first two places were filled by two outsiders, Shahzada and Dartmoor. The former who won fairly easily sprung a big surprise as he ran as recently as last Saturday in the Sungum Plate a mile event for second division Arabs, where he was unplaced. Dartmoor drew out at the turn and gave his supporters high hopes when Shahzada came along to beat him easily. Zohal placed third after being up all the way while Mandil was only half a length behind with his big weight. Gosub the favourite ran disappointingly and never flattered his numerous supporters.

The most important event of the day the Reay Plate of 1½ miles saw eleven competitors. Margaret Joyce and Marmion declined and with those two absent the public went to Mr. Eve's bracket, and Rabadto a new comer belonging to Mr. R. R. S. The winner turned out in Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Festivity who won comfortably from Rabalto. The latter put in a fine run near home and passed many horses in the last few yards. Piccolo filled third place while Treasury was a close fourth after doing the running with his customary lead. Trail refused to take off with the others and was left standing at the post. He came in the shortest way round.

The next event of the day, the Brisbane Plate was annexed by the favourite Greenfinch after a thrilling finish with Unruly who cracked the pace all the way. F. Huxley rode with splendid judgment and was just in time to get the verdict After his two performances Greenfinch will surely find his way to the first division where he is sure to do well. Divide ran into third place after being prominent all the way. Greenmalt came up with a strong run near home but Divide managed to last out a short head in front.

The Monsoon Plate, Division II, was won by the favourite My Realm, who carried a bulk of money at the last moment. She made a start to finish victory of it practically. Lady Rita tried her utmost to make an impression but Black was never troubled. Martenora finished a fair third the position she occupied from the start. Erinite who was heavily backed ran dead after leaving the barrier slowly.

The Ghorpuri Plate of 1 mile brought the proceedings to a close. Most punters plunged on some surprise last season's Arab champion among the newly landed. They however reckoned without Nafa who turned upon an easy winner by a length and a half. He has more than once demonstrated that a mile is his best distance. Some surprise was running well till the fourth furlong where he dropped into the rear to come up again near home. Sonnawed placed a good third under the handling a Raymond. Dirch was never prominent and ran very disappointingly.

Thompson was the most successful jockey of the afternoon riding two winners while McPherson, Perkins, Clarke, F. Huxley, Black and Sheldon accounted for one each.

THE AUNDH PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000. and third Rs. 500. For Maiden Horses at the time of starting. W. A. reduced 5lbs.

Mr M Ryan's TOSS UP 8-10 MacPherson ... 1
Mr A B Setna's THE LILY 8-12 Audas ... 2
Mr P G Singhanee's CORYSTE 8-12 A C Walker 3
Mr I B Torquato's LUDO 8-10 Purtoosingh 4

Did not run: Dugald Dalgetty, Expectant, Ctesiphon.

Also Ran:—Viscount 8-10 Bowley.

The Race.—They were despatched to an excellent start. Viscount was the first to find his legs and was followed by Coryste, Toss Up and The Lily. After half a furlong was covered Coryste assumed command closely attended by Toss Up. A couple of lengths behind was The Lily who was followed by Viscount and Ludo. Coryste maintained her lead to the sixth furlong where Toss Up dashed ahead with The Lily in close attendance on the outside. Coryste was slightly in front of Viscount with Ludo still bringing up the rear. On rounding the turn McPherson gave Toss Up his head and he sailed away an easy winner by 1½ lengths from The Lily who tried her utmost to make an impression. Coryste finished a bad third 6 lengths away, while a short head separated Ludo, who deprived Viscount of fourth place near home.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 27-8. Places Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 39.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 16-8. Places Rs. 9, and Rs. 15.

Time:—2 minutes 3/5 seconds.

Favourite.—Viscount.

Trainer:—Owner.

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 350. A Handicap for Country-breds.

H H the Maharajah of Kolhapur's SHIRTAJ 8-10 Perkins 1
Mr Heath's JOVIAL 10-12 Burn 2
Mr C N Wadia's THE KNUT 8-8 Buckley 3
Mr Heath's ZARA 8-3 McPherson 4

Did Not Run: Pollentia and Mystery.

Also Ran:—Steel Blue 12-7 A C Walker, Carsimore 8-11 Audas, Discarded 8-9 Bowley, Devotion 7-11 Donnelly, Apple Blossom 7-8 Thompson.

The Race.—A fair start saw Shirtaj jumped to the front hotly pursued by The Knut, Zara, Steel Blue and Discarded. Carsimore was the last to leave the gate but soon joined the field. At the 5th furlong the order was Shirtaj (on the rails), The Knut (on the outside) Devotion, Zara, Steel Blue and Discarded. Apple Blossom and Carsimore were out of the race while Jovial was last of the bunch. Approaching the straight Steel Blue and Jovial improved their positions. Shirtaj entered the straight with The Knut still hanging on his outside. Steel Blue was close up behind Zara at this stage. The first named pair namely Shirtaj and The Knut were fighting out the issue when Jovial came up with a strong run and joined them. Shirtaj passed the post ½ length in front of Jovial who beat The Knut for second place by a short head, ½ length separated Zara.

1st Tote paid—Win Rs. 153-8. Places Rs. 41, Rs. 54 and Rs. 27-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 75. Places Rs. 17-8 Rs. 22 8 and Rs. 13-8.

Time:—1 minute 32 3/5 seconds.

Favourite.—Steel Blue and Mr. Heath's bracket.

Trainer.—N. Faizmahomed.

THE MONSOON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr Frank's DUGALD DALGETTY, 8-5, W G Thompson 1
Mr N A Kazi's LUCKY LAD, 9-3, Black 2
Mr T M Thaddeus' STORMONT, 8-13, Burn 3
Mr Heath's BLACKWATER, 8-8, Donnelly 4

Did Not Run: Steel Blue and Viscount.

Also Ran:—First Grade 9-5 F Huxley, Nikolaki 8-8 Raymond, Lomo 8-8 Clarke, Irrigate 8-5 McPherson, Cherry Girl 8-5 S. J. Meekings, Woorali.

The Race.—Dugald Dalgetty gave trouble and delayed the start. He eventually got away to a flying start, the rest moving out in straggling fashion. Lomo suffered and was left a couple of lengths. Dugald Dalgetty established a two lengths lead from Stormont; about the same distance behind came Blackwater with Lucky Lad. First Grade and Irrigate close at his heels. Lomo was still racing in the rear. This order was maintained till the 4th furlong where Lucky Lad moved up on the outside. Nearing the turn Dugald Dalgetty was still in command with Lucky Lad prominent on his outside. Lomo had now caught up her field and was racing sixth on the rails. Coming into the straight the order was Dugald Dalgetty, Lucky Lad and Stormont. Lucky Lad made a strong bid but Dugald Dalgetty maintained his advantage to win by a length, 3/4 lengths separated second and third, a neck third and fourth.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 97; Places Rs. 31. Rs. 92-8 and Rs. 25-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 42-8; Places Rs. 12-8, Rs 33-8 and Rs. 11.

Time:—1 min. 30 4/5 secs.

Favourite.—First Grade.

Trainer.—T. Harrison.

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr T Harrison's SHAHZADA, 7-10, W G Thompson 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's DARTMOOR. 9-3, Perkins 2
Mr T M Goculdass' ZOHAL, 8-4, Audas ... 3
Mr Eve's MANDIL, 9-12, A C Walker 4

Did Not Run: Andolis, Alder.

Also Ran: Chieftain 8-10 Bowley, Apollo 8-4 Partoosingh, Moyeed 8-8 F. Huxley, Silver Streak 8-4 Clarke, Kitchener 7-4 Black, Gosub 8-3 Burn, Arab Knight 8-3 Aldridge, Vazir-ul-mulk 7-10 S J Meekings, Sahoo 7-9 Townsend, Bahadorjung 7-8 Ritchie, Costa Rica 6-9 Hoyt.

The Race:—The barrier rose to a straggling start. As soon as they were released Silver Streak shot out and assumed a good lead from Zohal, Sahoo, Mandil, Dartmoor, Chieftain, Gosub and Shahzada. Apollo swung round and was left a few lengths. Past the sixth furlong Silver Streak was still leading by lengths from his field. Apollo had now caught up his field and was racing in the bunch. Nearing the third furlong Silver Streak showed signs of distress and was soon passed by Zohal and Sahoo. Dartmoor worked his way up through the bunch while Shahzada moved up on the outside. Gosub was lying sixth at this stage. Sahoo retired before the turn was negotiated. At this juncture Dartmoor collared Zohal and looked a winner when Shahzada challenged him to win comfortably by 1 length, A tussle ensued for second place, Dartmoor passing the post a neck in front of Zohal., ½ lengths behind was Mandil.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 366; Places Rs. 63-8, Rs 42-8 and Rs. 36-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 158; Places Rs. 30-8, Rs. 28 and Rs. 18.

Time:—2 mins. 10 secs.

Favourite.—Gosub.

Trainer.—Owner.

THE REAY PLATE. Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 1,750, third, Rs. 1,250. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr R H Gahagan's FESTIVITY 8-5 Clarke 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s RABALTO 8-3 F. Huxley ... 2
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's PICCOLO 7-5 Sheldon 3
Mr. A. Hague's TREASURY 7-12 Thompson 4

Did Not Run: Margaret Joyce and Marmion.

Also Ran:—The Count 9-6 A C Walker, School Boy 9-6 Bowley, Sarsaparilla 7-4 C. Hoyt, Trail 8-5 Buckley, Allington 8-4 Ritchie, Musk Rat 7-3 Purtoosingh, Etheldene 7-3 Townsend.

The Race.—The starter sent them away on excellent terms. Trail stood off and took no part in the race. Piccolo was the smartest away and raced in front of School Boy, Festivity, Treasury, The Count and Allington. Musk Rat brought up the rear. After a furlong was covered Treasury took over the lead and after agap of about three lengths came Piccolo, Festivity, The Count, Rabalto and Allington. Treasury maintained his big lead till the third furlong where the field closed in. Piccolo and Festivity were practically level at this stage with The Count showing prominently on the outside. In the run up the straight Festivity left Piccolo to win easily by 3/4 length. Rabalto was responsible for a strong run near home where he deprived Piccolo of second place by a short head. Treasury was a good fourth a neck away.

First Tote paid:Win Rs. 70-8. Places Rs. 20 Rs. 20 and Rs. 22.

Second Tote paid: Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 9, Rs 14 and Rs. 10-8.

Time.—2mins. 11 3/5secs.

Favourite.—Mr. Eve's bracket and Rabalto.

Trainer.—G. Bell.

THE BRISBANE PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner. Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third. Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. R R S.'s GREENFINCH 9-9 F. Huxley 1
Mr. Vernon's UNRULY 7-6 Thompson K... 2
Mr. T M Thaddeus' DIVIDE 8-1 Harroway 3
Mr. Eve's GREEN MALT 8-5 A C Walker 4

Did not Run: Czarda.

Also Ran: Husky 9-2 Townsend, Night Watchman 8-10 Bowley, Bouillotte 8-6 Burn, Lomond Hills 8-5 Audas, Mist 8-4 Raymond, Voltage 7-3 Black, Kaser Girl 8-2 Sheldon, Carton Pierre 8-1 S J Meekings, Crushed Glass 7-13 McPherson, Belle Syme 7-12 Clarke, Chummy 7-11 Ritchie, French Briar 7-10 Purtoosingh.

The Race.—A good start saw Unruly flash to the front his nearest attendants being Crushed Glass, Kaser Girl, Divide and Green Malt. Greenfinch was lying handy. There were no change in this order till well into the straight where Crushed Glass shot his bolt. At this juncture Unruly who occupied the rails position looked a winner until strongly challenged by Greenfinch. A thrilling finish resulted in the latter gaining the better by a short head. 2 lengths separated Divide the third horse while a short head behind was Green Molt who came up strong near home.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 36-8. Places Rs. 22-8, and Rs. 125-8.

Second Tote paid:Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 11 and Rs. 43.

Time.—1min 3 1/5 secs.

Favourite.—Greenfinch and Unruly.

Trainer.—E. S. Godfrey.

THE MONSOON PLATE. Div. II. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner. Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. J N De Souza's MY REALM 7-5 Black 1
Nawabzada Sayeed Uzzafar Khan's LADY RITA 8-2 Purtoosingh 2
Major A W Molony's MARTENORA 8-6 Buckley 3
Mr. N A Kazi's ULSTER LAD 8-10 McPherson 4

All Ran.

Also Ran:—Corisande 9-2 F Huxley, Daphnis 8-12 Perkins, White Dart 8-12 Townsend, Erinite 8-6 A C Walker, Desert Gold 8-5 Glass Rock 8-1 Syed Saleh, Krempion 8-1 Clarke, Trostan 7-12, S J Meekings, Island Lord 7-10 Burn.

The Race.—A good start. Erinite was 1 eft a couple of lengths. Ulster Lad jumped out and showed the way to Lady Rita, My Realm, Martenora and White Dart. Past the sixth furlong My Realm went into the lead chased by Ulster Lad, Lady Rita and Martenora. Desert Gold brought up the rear. There was no change in this order till the bend. My Realm still led by lengths from Lady Rita. Martenora was now third. Entering the straight My Realm was given her head and she went on to win easily by 1¼ lengths. Martenora was a fair third, 1¼ lengths away, while the same distance separated Ulster Lad the fourth horse. Erinite finish second last.

Island Lord became the full property of Mr. Heath before the race.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 35-8. Places Rs. 25/8. Rs. 33 and Rs. 43-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 14-8.

Time.—1min. 30 secs.

Favourite.—My Realm.

Trainer.—E. S. Godfrey.

THE GHORPURI PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's NAFA 8-1, Sheldon 1
Mr. Eve's SOME SURPRISE 8-8 Bowley ... 2
Messrs. A K Essa and Abdulla Jusub's SANNAYET 9-0 Raymond 3
Mr M T Kazrani's KAMEL 7-7 Townsend ... 4

All Ran.

Also Ran: Safety 8-12 McPherson, Mahir 8-6 Thompson, Towfik 8-2 Harraway, Dirrah 8-1 Burn, Arman 7-11 Clarke, Sir Jamal 7-9 Purtoosingh..

The Race.—The tapes went up to a perfect start. Mahir was the first to find his legs and showed the way to Safety, Kamel, Some Surprise, Arman and Sannayet. Both Nafa and Sir Jamal were racing in the rear. Mahir did not maintain his lead for long and made way for Safety who now cut the pace from Kamel and Arman. Both Mahir and Some Surprise lost ground here. Safety went on as far as the third furlong where he tired. Nafa moved up strong on the outside and was the first up the straight. Going easily he passed the post a comfortable winner by 1½ lengths. Had Some Surprise not left it to the last moment he would have undoubtedly won as he came very strong near home. Sannayet looked like placing third but succumbed to the strong run of Some Surprise by a neck. Kamel was 1 length away fourth.

First Tote paid:Win Rs. 48-8. Places Rs. 15-8, and Rs. 16 and Rs. 50-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 29-8. Places Rs. 10, Rs. 8-8. and Rs. 21-8.

Time. 1 min. 56 4/5 secs.

Favourite.—Some Surprise.

Trainer.—Byramjee Rustomjee.

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UNIVERSITY REFORM.

(Continued from page 6.)

schools and colleges; even then during the late War when a census was taken of the adult population fit for military work, the majority were classed in class C or thereabout (I do not know if a similar census were taken here where will we be classed? Perhaps somewhere under the other end of the alphabet in Y or Z.) So in the new Education Act in 1918 provisions are made for wide extensions of educational activities in the regions of social and physical training.

In the English Public Schools, the domination of athletics and the exclusive distinction that grows out of it is a special feature; so much so that some one has said that they ought not to be called schools at all as they pay more attention to sports than to schooling. Here in India we do the reverse, all schooling and hardly any sports. They maintain that the athletics constitute the heart of the English public schools. It is the main source of character-building because nothing else is comparable to it in teaching sacrifice and team-work. The example of these schools are followed by other schools and educational institutions all over the country and it is this universal love of sports and physical culture, inspection of school-children and other measures of preventive medicine that has, in the words of Sir George Newman, Principal Medical Officer to the Local Government Board, lowered death rates, improved and saved lives and what is more important still has lengthened the expectation of life at birth by 12 years during the period of last sixty years. He says that 'the sound foundation of personal and national health is the body of man, which ought to be developed by proper training.'

(To Be Continued.)

NARALI PURNIMA.

CELEBRATION OF HINDU FESTIVAL.

The weather was fair throughtout yesterday when residents from all parts of the Island of Bombay flocked in their thousands on the Esplanade Maidan, Chaupaty sea face and Back Bay to celebrate the Narali Purnima or the Cocoanut Day. On this day devout Hindus are expected to make offerings of cocoanuts to placate the fury of God Varun and to gain favour from the element of water towards those who will begin to repose trust in its mercy.

The early part of the day of a Hindu is devoted to Raksha Bandhan ceremony to which attaches great religious significance. The Dwija i.e. Brahmin and other higher communities are expected to change their sacred threads on this day and put on new ones which function secures for Brahmin priests quite a crop of copper and not unoften silver coins.

The Narali Purnima, this year, witnessed unusually large crowds on the Maidan and Chowpatty, the whole giving an appearance of a beehive with an infinite number of flies collecting round about it. The merry-go-rounds, toy shops, whirl gigs, picture shows and jugglers' tricks were extensively patronised and the Moplah cocoa-nut dealers had a busy trade in cocoa-nuts.

The Railway Companies and Tramway Company co-operated in facilitating the congestion of pedestrians.

INDUS FLOOD RELIEF

(Associated Press.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Muzzaffargarh District has appealed to the people of the Punjab to collect a lakh of rupees to alleviate the distress caused to the population in parts of the district as a result of the floods in the Indus.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL MENIALS ON STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

About four hundred of the menials of the Serampore Municipality have struck work since yesterday as a protest against the prosecution of a sweeper who assaulted a Municipal Commissioner who took him to task for plucking fruit from a private garden.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The following are the closing scores in first class cricket matches which began to day:—

Yorkshire versus Northampton. (At Dewsbury):—Northants scored 163 in the first innings. Yorkshire have made 114 for 3 in the first innings, Sutcliffe scoring 54.

Gloucester versus Leicester. (At Cheltenham):—Leicester made 144 in the first innings, Parker took 7 for 65. Gloucester have made 100 for 2, Seabrook scoring 58 not out.

Essex versus Derbyshire. (At Leyton).—Essex have scored 146 for 5.

Warwickshire versus Middlesex. (At Birmingham):—Warwick made 131 in the first innings. Stevens took 4 for 28. Middlesex have made 41 for the loss of no wicket.

Somerset versus Kent. (At Taunton):—Kent made 283 in the first innings, Woolley scoring 98. Bridges took 5 for 92. Somerset have made 156 for 8, Daniell scoring 64.

Hampshire versus Notts. (At Bournemouth):—Notts have made 141 for 8 in the first innings.

Glamorgan versus Lancashire at Swansea:—Glamorgan in the first innings scored 153. R. Tyldesley took 5 for 86. Lancashire in the first innings scored 151. Spencer took 6 for 44 and Ryan 4 for 69.

Harlequins versus South Africans at Eastbourne:—Harlequins in the first innings made 73. Blanckenberg took 5 for 34 and Pegler 5 for 34. The South Africans made 162 in the first innings Taylor scoring 67 and Commaille 45. Bettington took 7 for 52. Harlequins have made 13 for 1 in the second innings.—Reuter.

NOISY DEMONSTRATION

(Continued from previous Page.)

Tairsee succeeded in finishing. Thus the meeting terminated.

The proceedings terminated at about 7 p.m.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions which were intended to be adopted by the conveners of the meeting:—

1. This public meeting views with strong disapproval the action of the Bombay Legislative Council in refusing leave to Mr. Jadyman to introduce his Rent Act Extension Bill and deplores the attitude of those elected members of the Council who either by their opposition or their neutrality contributed largely to bring about a situation that must inevitably lead to acute economic distress and hardship among the poor and middle classes of this city and also among its petty traders and shopkeepers.

2. This meeting is of opinion that the existing Rent Acts have proved a real blessing and earnestly appeals to all public bodies to co-operate with the Committee appointed at the public meeting held in this Hall on the 3rd instant in formulating another Bill in place of the one that will expire on the 31st inst. and in pressing it on the Government and Legislature.

3. This meeting calls upon the elected members of the Council from Bombay City to give their whole-hearted support to the new Bill that may be brought forward at the next session of the Council for ameliorating the condition of the tenants and respectfully warns them that any hesitation or wavering on their part in doing so will result in their completely forfeiting the confidence of their electorates.

ANOTHER VERSION.

STATEMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We beg to send you herewith a statement of circumstances that led to the break-up of the meeting that was convened for this evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall regarding the Rent Act.—Yours etc.,

G. V. DESHMUKH.
B. T. DESAI.
MOHANLAL M. DESAI.

As previously announced a meeting of the graduates and other members of the public was to have been held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya this evening at 6 p.m. The Hall was largely crowded with a fair sprinkling of graduates.

Three minutes before 6 p.m. some young men came up on the platform and proposed Dr. Navalkar to the chair. This was seconded by Mr. Ogle of the "Lokmanya." At this stage Mr. Balubhai T. Desai one of the conveners of the meeting got up to make a statement. But before he could proceed with his speech Mr. Talpade, a pleader got up from his seat and shouted at the top of his voice and denounced Mr. Balubhai as a personal enemy of Mr. Jayakar and therefore unfit to address the meeting. Others joined him in shouting. Within a few minutes' time, three persons rushed to the plaform and abused Dr. Deshmukh in the foulest language, asking him to vacate the chair. Dr. Deshmukh said that he was the President nominated by the conveners of the meeting and as such it was his right to occupy the chair and that even if the meeting had a right to select its President opportunity should be given to the rest of the audience to propose their own nominee and after votes had been duly taken he would if not elected vacate the chair in favour of the individual who was eventually elected. He therefore asked these gentlemen to resume their seats and allow the business of the President's election to go on; but they were in no mood to listen and continued to shout and threaten him with personal violence. Dr. Deshmukh refused to vacate his seat until the proceedings became orderly in the manner he had suggested; but far from acceding to his reasonable proposal the shouting and the yelling continued, and at last the table on the platform was taken down by some of those who had collided on the platform.

Nearly three-fourths of an hour elapsed when seeing that there was no chance of order being restored the conveners dissolved the meeting and left the Hall.

It may be mentioned that hooliganism was manifestly premeditated and organised and the majority of the hooligans belonged to the Parbhu community.

In view of Mr. Jayakar's letter to the President of to-day's meeting, only three resolutions were intended to be placed before the meeting, and none of them contained any personal reference to Mr. Jayakar. A copy of the proposed resolutions is herewith enclosed.

MOHURRUM OBSERVANCE.

QUIETLY PASSES OFF IN BERAR.

(Associated Press.)

YEOTMAL, Aug. 13.

The Moharrum appears to have passed off quietly in all places in Berar and no disturbance has been yet reported.

A collision was, however, apprehended at Ellichpur in the Amroati District, where some Mahomedans objected to the procession of the Nag (the serpent) and are alleged to have blocked its passage by erecting an obstacle on the public road. On receiving information the Deputy Commissioner, the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Khaparde (junior), Barrister, Ramrau Deshmukh, M. L.C., and others repaired to the spot in order to ease the situation, and succeeded in averting the impending trouble.

AT AHMEDAFAD.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 13.

The Moharrum day passed off quietly. In view of the disturbances between the Boras and the Mahomedans during successive Moharrums for the last two years, there were strong police arrangements throughout, the route of the procession of Tabuts and a military detachment was posted near the Three Gates.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

(Continued from page 7.)

such as calls for its ending and substitution by a new machinery. It is said that there will be a tug-of-war between Provincial reactionaries and Ministers and Ex-Ministers. The line adopted by Provincial Governments except perhaps that of Madras which has always been liberally inclined on the question of Reforms is expected to be that Reforms have not been a failure, that dyarchy has worked as well as it could, that the "transferred" half has not been starved, the electorate is uneducated and that the Ministerial administration, particularly the result of the grant of autonomy to local bodies, has not been such as to justify the extension of the Ministerial field.

ABSOLUTE MONARCHY SUITED TO INDIA?

It is therefore incumbent on Ex-Ministers and Indian witnesses who are coming forward to completely squash this official case and prove that dyarchy is unworkable and incurable, and that a mere change of Rules and the transfer of some other minor subjects would never meet the Indian demand. But what about the Indian members and Ministers now in office. I hear that from Bengal comes the most astonishing cry of reaction. It is even suggested that the only Government suited to India is absolute monarchy. This was of course to be expected, considering the find of Ministers and Councillors Lord Lytton has selected, but why should not progressive Ministers from Madras and other places come up and reinforce the non-official case for a real advance? This is a golden opportunity for them to prove their case, and if despite their plea the official section of the Committee reports otherwise such a report would stand condemned before public opinion. But perhaps one of the greatest difficulty in the way of non-officials is the obstinacy of Government to treat Provincial replies as secret documents. These should be immediately published and the Indian members of the Committee should insist on this course in several cases. Provincial Governments seem to have made charges which public men and Ex-Ministers should be given an opportunity to repudiate. The members of the Committee can at least help the matters by quoting from Provincial replies and getting opinion of witnesses on them.

BURMA NATIONALIST PARTY'S DEMAND.

TELEGRAM TO REFORMS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 13.

The following telegram has been sent to the President of the Reforms Enquiry Committee, Simla, by Mr. H. C. Khoo, Whip of the Nationalist Party:—"Government of India having fixed the 16th August as the last date to submit memoranda to the Reforms Enquiry Committee the Nationalist Party submits its views as under:—Burma being entirely different from India the control of India over Burma in internal affairs is not conducive to her legitimate progress. Burma, therefore, demands Home Rule on Dominion lines, but as an immediate step demands provincialisation of all subjects except Foreign Relations and Defence and the transfer of all subjects provincialised. The democratic nature of the people of Burma, an intelligent electorate due to high literacy, the absence of caste, racial or religious prejudices and a smooth working of the Reforms entitle Burma to the above demands. Prepared to give oral evidence."

AT ALIGARH.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Aug. 13.

The Moharrum passed off quietly and peacefully here.

The Moharrum passed off quietly throughout Sind.

Arrangements are being made to hold a public meeting of the women of Madras on Saturday next to consider measures for the relief of distress caused by floods.

COMMUNAL TROUBLE AT AMETHI.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 13.

Enquiries on the spot indicate that the communal trouble at Amethi in the Lucknow District was more serious than hitherto it was reported to be. Amethi is a large village about twenty miles from Lucknow with a population of 6,590 of whom 40 per cent are Mussalmans. It appears that communal tension has been existing in the village for some time past. Apprehending trouble the Sub-Divisional Officer passed orders prohibiting any worship in the two Hindu temples in the heart of the village during the Muharram. The Hindus protested against this order and on appeal the Deputy Commissioner rescinded the order and permitted worship, but prohibited the blowing of conches.

Everything passed off quietly till on Monday afternoon when the Sub-Divisional Officer left Amethi leaving only six policemen in the village. No sooner had he departed then the trouble started. The Mussalmans it is alleged raised the cry that conches were being blown from one of the temples and attacked the temple in a large body. They broke open the doors of the temple, threw away the idols and partially demolished the temple. It is also alleged that a copy of the Guru Granth Sahib was destroyed by them. Some shops were also looted. It is alleged that a tazia was stoned by the Hindus.

There were no deaths, but about 12 or 13 Hindus were slightly injured. Amethi is the birth place of Mulla Jiwan, the religious preceptor of Emperor Aurangzebe. The situation is now well in hand.

A GLORIFIED PUPPET.

MINISTER UNDER DYARCHY.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

NEGATION OF RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

LALA HARKISHANLAL'S DISCLOSURES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

The Punjab is virtually the plague spot of India. This is the impression one gathered from the exceptionally clever evidence punctuated with numerous flashes of humour causing peels of laughter that Lala Harkishanlal gave before the Reforms Enquiry Committee to-day. He held that so long as communal representation was there the Punjab would be unfit for self-government. He candidly admitted unlike other Liberals that the Reforms were a sham and that the post of a Minister was nothing more than a glorified puppet. That the Governors' powers under the Reforms had increased rather than decreased. He equally frankly confessed that his tenure of Ministership made no difference for the country. He could not contribute to its good and when repeatedly asked why he did not resign, he said, he had tendered resignation four times, but it was not accepted, because the Governor thought he was a good-tempered boy. This is hardly any reason why Lala Harkishanlal should have continued in office. However, he had a good deal to say about the autocratic regime still in force in the Punjab despite "the Reforms." There was in the Punjab not only dyarchy, but were five local Government working. When Sir Muhamed Shafi asked him to explain this curious charge, he explained that there were two Ministers, two Members of the Executive Council and one Chief Secretary each one and it is to be hoped the Committee would In fact the Governor never called joint meetings either of the Reserved or of the Transferred halves as such. Thus it appears that Sir Edward Maclagan behaved as one of the most reactionary Governors. Lala Harkishanlal was particularly emphatic against the tyrannous treatment of the Finance Department in scaffolding his proposals and urged revision of the Meston settlement, because the urban revenue went to the Central Government and, therefore, the rural members claimed all the voice to themselves in the Provincial Councils. On other grounds also the settlement must go and it is to be hoped the Committee would go into the question. It is welcome that the witness stood for equal suffrage to men and women and the right of the latter also to stand as candidates. As his views on communal representation go against the accepted principle of politics to-day, he was bombarded in turn by all the members, but he did not waver from the position that such representation was a negation of all idea of responsible Government and that the moment it was abolished parties on political basis would be formed. Also because of communal divisions the electorate had become so big that it was difficult to canvass and keep the constituents in touch.

Dr. Sapru, the Maharaja of Burdwan and Mr. Jinnah were anxious to know whether if communal representation remained witness would like to stand still or move forward or backward on the path of responsible Government. Lala Harkishanlal gave a clear-cut reply. He had not yet lost the hope of a compromise. He would abolish dyarchy in any case in the interest of proper administration and employ all Ministers. But if he was asked to state what would conduce to the popular cause, he was emphatic that the foundation could only be laid by doing away with the evil of communal representation. If the verdict of those who worked it is to carry any weight with this departmental Committee, dyarchy is already dead if not buried.

LALA HARKISHAN LAL'S DISCLOSURES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

Lala Harikishanlal, ex-minister of the Punjab, was examined at length by the Reforms Enquiry Committee to-day. He believed so long as communal representation existed responsible government was impossible in the Punjab. He observed, under the reforms powers of Governors had been increased and opined that dyarchy not be worked with making improvements, which would in effect be a negation of dyarchy. The office of a minister was merely glorified without power. He was also opposed to Meston settlement. In the interest of administration he would remove dyarchy and have all ministers. But in the interest of the people he would first remove communal representation.

Questioned by Sir Alexander Muddiman, witness said, he was in charge of agriculture, industry, public works department, co-operation, etc. He said the Punjab Council was divided into religious groups with the under current of urban and rural rivalry. His colleague was Mian Fazli Husain and as the latter had the Muhammedan section with him he was more influential, and the position of the witness, from the point of view of majority, was unreal.

President:—You think parties are run on communal lines, and that they are great obstacles to further advance?

Answer:—That is so.

Question:—How would you combat it?

Answer:—I would do away with the evil of communal representation.

Question:—You know the Muhammedans form 55 per cent. of the population of the province, while their representation at present is less than their population would justify. If there were general electorate, Muhammedans might come into legislature in large number than at present. Then also parties may be run on communal lines.

Answer: Not exactly to the same proportion. In the Punjab Muhammedans are in a majority and should not claim privileges of a minority.

Question:—If under a mixed electorate Muhammedans come back with a majority?

Answer:—Not always. But I have been ruled by them in the past (laughter).

Question:—Would you like to be ruled now?

Answer:—I don't mind.

In his memorandum Lala Harikishanlal had complained that there was no single Government or Cabinet Government in provinces and that Joint Cabinet consultations were few. The President said the Act did not prohibit it. Witness replied that unfortunately Governors went by the letter of the Law. As for joint consultation between two ministers this never occurred; because he was told by the Governor that the interpretation of the law was that each minister should act on his individual responsibility.

President:—You were then divided into water-tight compartments?

Answer:—Yes.

Question:—Were you in sympathy with the second minister?

Answer:—Yes in sympathy with his social life (laughter). But I objected very strongly to his political views.

President:—If there had been joint consultation between two ministers would you have carried on together?

Answer:—We would not have flung at each other's throats (laughter).

Question:—What would have been the position on the whole?

Answer:—If it was really that the Governor sided with him, I would certainly have gone out.

In his memorandum witness stated "There have been at times as many as 5 local governments in the Province of the Punjab. The Governor of a province now has more power than in the pre-reform days, being less under supervision, direction and guidance of the Governor-General on one side; Councils and the ministers being powerless to check him on the other side. Further the Governor being solely responsible for the services creates a somewhat undignified position for members and ministers."

The President asked as to what witness wanted regarding the services. Mr. Harkishanlal replied that ministers must have full control over the services and would protect offices. He was, however, willing to give to the services the right of appeal to the Governor. Witness also complained strongly against the Finance Department and said that finances of transferred departments were at the mercy of the finance member, Finance Secretary and even clerks in the Finance Departments.

The President asked if there was any grievance about the allocation of funds. Witness said, allocation never took place. The President said the rule provided joint consultation for allocation of funds. Witness replied: It was never observed in practice. The Finance Department overruled him in any times. Once he wanted to send an officer to study cement overseas, and he was not granted the demand, because the Finance Department thought the scheme was not useful.

Question:—Would you favour a separate purse?

Answer:—I want unitary Government and not divisions.

Witness stated in his memorandum that influence in the Council was in proportion to the patronage that any member of Government could put on his side.

Questioned by the President, he explained that official patronage included promise of appointment of honorary magistrates, water concessions, etc.

President:—Not about titles? (laughter).

Answer:—No. I have no complaint like Mr. Kelkar. I got titles to some of my nominees.

President:—If you had patronage, you would have also exercised it?

Answer:—Yes, in some cases.

Question:—But there was no prostitution of vote.

Answer:—Oh, we are more honourable people than that (laughter).

Mr. Harikisanlal complained in his statement that the Chief Secretary was perhaps more powerful than any other member of the Government. Why was it so, asked the President. Because, replied witness, he was neither responsible nor irresponsible. Five or six persons acted as the Chief Secretary during the thirty-four months, he held office.

The President thereupon pointed out that a frequent change of the personnel should lessen case for personal influence, which an experienced Chief Secretary could exert.

Answer:—The power was there and they used it.

Question:—But you have no personal complaint.

Answer:—Oh, they are all my friends, and I should like to keep friendly with them now and always (laughter.)

Answering the President, witness said that secretaries had the right of pre-audience with the Governor and thereby influenced him before the Ministers could present their case. The President suggested that it was quite different if such an interview prejudiced a case, but speaking from personal experience in the Government of India, he thought this right of secretaries saved the members a good deal of trouble and time. Was it not desirable that a Secretary should inform the Governor of the facts of a case?

Witness replied that the position in the Punjab Government was different. There were not so many cases that ministers could not personally explain to the Governor and the file used at his table when a Secretary got pre-audience. He advocated that this right of secretaries should be taken away in both halves and that the English system of appointing permanent Under Secretaries of departments merely to acquaint ministers with previous history of the case be followed. At present secretaries were constantly changing. During his ministership five secretaries changed in one of his departments, and they were newer to work than he and gave him particularly no assistance of value.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

With reference to the remark of the witness that big areas had to be canvassed by candidates, President asked whether he considered the Punjab too big.

Witness:—It has been made bigger by communal representation. It is divided into thirty-two parts for Muhammedans, twenty-two parts for Hindus, and still bigger areas, namely, twelve parts Sikhs. This made canvassing and touch with constituents most difficult. If there were mixed electorates the Punjab would be divided into seventy parts and matters would be easy.

The President referred to the statement of witness that in the Central Legislature also representation looked like communal rather than provincial.

Lala Harkishanlal explained that he had not heard of members from the Punjab in the Assembly meeting as such and discussing a common policy, but he had heard of voting and parties on communal lines.

The President enquired whether he would like representation in the Central Legislature to be indirect, namely, the Provincial Councils would elect representatives to the Central Legislature, thereby ensuring that views of the provincial majority would be voiced in the centre.

Answer:—I am in favour of the newest and latest machinery both in politics and industries (laughter).

Question:—You won't have that system, because you think it would mean going back to old practice?

Answer:—I think the Government of India has been going back gradually (laughter).

President:—I hope not personally.

Answer:—No.

Lala Harkishanlal stated in his memorandum that "Financial arrangements of Local and Central Government namely provincialising of rural revenues and centralising urban revenues (the income tax and super tax) suggested very undesirable competition and rivalry, and creation within the province of irresponsible functionaries such as railways and income tax collectors."

Asked by the President to explain his view he said he would like to provincialise the traffic staff and he did not think the central income staff had improved matters. He believed that if certain departments of railways knew they were responsible to the local Government their behavious would change.

President:—Then you want to introduce Dyarchy in this respect although you are against Dyarchy? (laughter).

Answer:—Yes it may be tried in this case.

President:—What is your objection to the division of revenues?

Answer:—I have heard rural members in the Council tell urban members that they did not contribute to provincial revenues, and thus may cause trouble in future.

President:—What are the special privileges of the civil service you refer to which you say stand in the way of the free development of responsible institutions?

Answer:—They are made Governors and Members of Executive Council.

President:—The Government of India Act provides, only for service under the Crown and appointment need not go to the Civil Service men.

Answer:—I am not aware of any other man who had got it.

President:—Sir Thomas Holland was a geologist and was a member of the Viceroys Council.

Answer:—Yes he was and he had to go (laughter).

President:—There is now Sir B. N. Mitra.

Answer:—Yes. Then there is something else. An Indian had to get in. My view is that these are forced exceptions which do not prove the rule.

With regard to the remark of witness that resolutions passed by the Council could not be carried out even on the transferred side the President observed that even in the House of Commons they were not binding.

Witness said the position was different in the case of the two countries. Here a resolution of a Council was passed the minister was willing to carry the recommendation, but effect could not be given.

President:—The Minister could resign.

Answer:—I did resign four times, but it was ineffective.

Mr. Jinnah:—You had to carry resignation in your pocket? (laughter).

Answer:—I did.

President:—Resignation was inoperative?

Answer:—It was not accepted (laughter).

Sir Muhamed Shafi:—Would you explain why you think there were four or five Local Governments in your province?

Answer:—Two Ministers, two members and the fifth Chief Secretary (laughter).

President:—It does not include the Governor.

Answer:—The Governor is above criticism like the King, (renewed laughter).

Sir Muhamed Shafi, referring to Mr. Harkishanlal's advocacy for mixed electorate, wanted to recall what happened in 1909 elections when there was a common electorate. But their memories differed. Witness said probably Sir Muhamed's statements were correct.

Sir Muhamed:—Then you admit these facts?

Answer:—I said probably. If that is admission in law I have no objection (laughter).

Sir Muhamed then left this point and asked whether mixed electorates would not cause periodical recurring friction. Witness did not think there would be greater friction than now.

Sir Muhamed Shafi:—From the University Constituency of the Punjab, which has existed for more than 12 years, has any Muhamedan been so far returned?

Answer:—We never had any Muhamedan candidate except one.

Question:—In your opinion the Hindu-Muslim trouble is due only to communal representation?

Answer:—Let us know the position. I was asked the same thing by Members of Parliament, and when we examined the facts about the troubles not more than five cases occurred in five years. Your can't generalise upon these facts.

Question:—Do you think bitterness has been accentuated by the Shuddhi movement?

Answer:—Only on some section, but not in the general populace most of the things have happened in newspapers and not really (laughter).

Question:—You admit newspapers have grown in number and have larger circulation than those in existence twenty years ago, and that in villages one who receives a newspaper reads it to groups of others?

Answer:—Yes, sometimes.

Sir Muhamed asked why witness thought the Government of India had gone backward. Could he give specific instances and did he include the Reform Period.

Lala Harakishanlal replied that he did not exclude the reform period and that his impression was general and he could not at that moment give specific instances.

Sir Muhamed:—You see from the schedule that almost all important appointments in provinces are reserved for I.C.S.?

Answer:—On this question I agree with you.

certainly. (Laughter.)

COMMON ELECTORATE POSSIBLE.

Mr. Jinnah asked whether witness, when he attended the Lucknow Congress accepted the Lucknow Compact as a matter of expediency.

Witness:—That was the general opinion, and I accepted it.

Further questioned witness maintained that Responsible Government in the Punjab was impossible so long as communal electorate was retained.

Question:—Supposing Muhamedans want separate electorate as a temporary measure, can't it be possible to have Responsible Government even then? For instance Hindus and Muhamedans joining the same party might fight an election in their separate constituencies.

Answer:—You might get responsible Government but you can't exercise on that basis.

Question:—Supposing you had a common electorate, wont it cause friction?

Answer:—No; because the election would be fought on political issues and not communal. You see the Congress is divided not between Hindus and Muhamedans but between Swarajists and Non-Co-operators.

Further questioned by Mr. Jinnah, witness said if there was to be dyarchy there must be proper division of subjects. But the system of dyarchy could not be worked.

Question:—Supposing all your grievances about powers of Governor and Secretaries etc., were removed, would you still work dyarchy?

Answer:—If it would remove all difficulties it would be the negation of dyarchy. (Laughter.)

Question:—You think the electorate is capable of forming intelligent judgment and sending proper representatives?

Answer:—Oh yes.

Question:—You think Ministers have no power?

Answer:—They have glorified name and perhaps get reception at railway stations. (Laughter.)

President:—It will be impressive to electors.

Witness:—Yes, if you are seeking reelection.

Mr. Jinnah:—Then your position is firstly that Governor may turn down any proposal, secondly that secretaries and subordinates can get you overruled, and thirdly that you cannot carry out the wishes of the majority unless the Governor allows you to do so.

Answer:—That is so.

Question:—Though instructions to Governor impose due regard to the wishes of Ministers, that due regard can be paid only with regard to Governor's wishes and that in practice the Governor is an ultimate judge.

Answer:—Yes.

Replying to the Maharaja of Burdwan Lala Harkishanlal said that Responsible Government was not workable so long as communal representation was continued; because when the official block disappeared and the members entered the Council with the distinct idea of benefitting their community the majority community would be in power and the minority community would be in opposition and there could therefore be no Responsible Government.

Sir Muhamed Shafi:—But then according to your views Responsible Government is impossible in India.

Mr. Harkishanlal:—It is quite possible without communal representation.

Maharaja of Burdwan:—Supposing the Government's powers are reduced. Ministers' powers are increased and communal representation is retained as at present but that the official block disappears, would you welcome such an arrangement?

Mr. Harkishanlal:—No, I do not want communal representation at all. I don't see any way out of difficulty except removing communal representation.

Maharaja of Burdwan:—Supposing communal representation is not removed would you rather have the present system continue or have provincial autonomy?

Mr. Harkishanlal:—Some of my friends tell me that they would rather like to go back to the old form of Government when there was only Governor and councillors.

Maharaja of Burdwan:—But what is your view?

Mr. Harkishanlal:—I have not lost hope. If the case is really properly put I don't see any difficulty in removing communal representation. I have always been thinking in terms of non-communal representation.

Proceeding Lala Harkishanlal said that in the interests of administration he would remove dyarchy even with communal representation and the interests of the people he would remove communal representation first and then remove dyarchy.

Maharaja of Burdwan:—I want to know whether you want everybody in the Government to be members or ministers.

Mr. Harkishanlal:—Personally I would like every one in Government to be minister.

Sir Mahomed Shafi:—(To witness) what the Maharaja Sahib wants to know is whether in the provinces you would have all ministers plus communal representation or all executive councillors minus communal representation.

Mr. Harkishanlal:—Of course all ministers plus communal representation. My reason is that members of Government as at present appointed are less in touch with public opinion than ministers, not that ministers enjoy better rights.

Dr. Paranjpe then examined Lala Harkishanlal who said he did not actually get out of the office although he sent in his resignations three or four times; because the Governor though he was a very good tempered boy and induced him to stay on, (laughter,) and he (witness) stayed on thinking that time would improve. So far as his departments were concerned he did not get money for co-operation or roads or tramways.

Dr. Paranjpe:—I understood that in the Punjab the Transferred Departments' Budget got a good deal while the reserved subjects goth practically nil.

Mr. Harkishanlal:—Possibly no money was spent on education but that was because the programme had already existed.

Proceeding Lala Harkishanlal said that the position of ministers became intolerable when even as regards postings and transfers they could not have the final say. The patronage should be in the hands of the entire cabinet. Whatever patronage he could confer was in transfers, leave accounts and putting his initials to any scheme brought before him. (Laughter.)

Dr. Paranjpe:—Did you observe as a consequence of transfer of certain departments to ministers, members of Imperial Service began to take less interests in these Transferred Departments?

Mr. Harkishanlal:—I do not notice that.

Dr. Paranjpe:—Did you get adequate assistance from district officers with regard to administration of excise?

Mr. Harkishanlal:—A great deal more than I wanted. (Loud laughter.)

DYARCHY IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT..

U. P. LANDLORDS' FEARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

"There is no half-way House between Dyarchy and Full Responsibility" was the considered opinion expressed by the U. P. Liberal Association in a weighty memorandum which Mr. Hardiyanath Kunzru and Mr. Gakaranath Misra appeared to substantiate before the Reforms Enquiry Committee to-day. "Then why do you recommend the measures within the Act as well. Is it because you think that half a loaf is better than no loaf?" Asked Mr. Jinnah. That is so replied Mr. Misra. But then, added Mr. Jinnah, I see that your proposals even under the Act want transfer of all subjects, except Agency Subjects, which means you think that Dyarchy if it is to be cured of its defects, must be reduced to absurdity which means it must go in any case. Mr. Misra again agreed.

Thus may be summed up the position taken up by the spokesmen of the U. P. Liberal Association. The witnesses did have easy time and the Committee had to hold five hours' sitting to conclude their examination. One striking point of examination by the Indian members was that that their questions suggested that certain grave allegations of unfitness had been made by the U. P. Government on which the members wanted the opinion of witnesses. Of course, the allegation was said to have emanated from "certain quarters as the local Government's name could not be taken. But witnesses easily understood the author and had no difficulty in giving a direct lie to those charges. I will mention them little later. The next striking feature was the attempt of Sir Muhamed Shafi to make amends for the impression given by his past attitude as displayed by the questions. Whether he succeeded in doing so or not, he was apparently anxious to show that he was equally anxious for the advance, but it was not clear whether he had given up his idea that everything can be done within the Act. One interjection of his suggested that he had not and when Dr. Sapru was about to intervene, Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith suggested that this question be reserved for the discussion amongst themselves.

TERMS OF INQUIRY NOT NARROW.

Sir Muhamed Shafi took up the definition by the association of terms of the Committee as extremely narrow and wanted to demolish it though without success. He said the first part of the terms made the scope of the enquiry into the defects of the working of the Act both in the centre and in the provinces unlimited. Witnesses agreed. Sir Muhamed thought he could thereupon ask them to modify their definition; but witnesses were aware of the game and insisted that it was a scope of remedy as defined in the second part of the terms that was narrow. Sir Muhamed suggested that it covered the remedies both by amending of the Rules, by minor amendment of the Act and even by major amendment of the Act. Thus these should be treated as exhaustive. Apparently this leap of the Law Member appeared dangerous to the Home Member who repeatedly whispered caution into Sir Muhamed Shafi's ears. Mr. Misra asked a simple question in return. Could the remedies be suggested by the Committee which were inconsistent with the structure, policy and purpose of the Act? Sir Muhamed was caught and replied that there was nothing to prevent the Committee from stating that major amendments would be required, but admitted that the question of revision of the Constitution was a separate issue on which the Government did not stand committed. There, said Mr. Misra, lay the crux of the whole problem. Why should not the Government be committed to find major remedies? Mr. Misra claimed that he was not the only one who interpreted the terms in that way even the Local Governments particularly the U. P. Government had taken the same view.

ASSOCIATION'S STATUS AND INFLUENCE.

Sir Alexander Muddiman spent some time in trying to find out the exact status and influence of the Association and asked why it was not registered. Perhaps, Sir Alexander was unaware that political associations could not be registered. Should we hope that he would support Mr. Kelkar's forthcoming Bill aiming at the same end? But finding that he had been found to be unaware of the law, he changed his query and suggested that it could have been done under the Companies' Act. The President, however, took considerable pains to attempt to refute the Association's claims based on the similarity of position of English electorate in 1832 and advice of Lord Bryce that there were moments when it was safer to go forward than to stand still. He said English electorate had waited for 400 years before the Act of 1832 was passed. Mr. Kunzru reminded him that times had changed and electorate of 1924 was a different being. The President further remarked that Lord Bryce had considered it extremely difficult to introduce self-government in big units and pointed out that the United States had the biggest constitution with 110 million of population. Mr. Misra was ready with a reply. What was wanted, he said, was various self-governing provinces, none of which contained so big a population as the U. S. A. Moreover, provinces were sufficiently homogenous.

DYARCHY IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The President then asked whether witness did not consider Dyarchy as thoroughly unsound. That was so, said Mr. Misra. Sir Alexander followed with the query as to why then was its introduction advocated in the centre. For the simple reason of expediency, rejoined Mr. Kunzru. He might have added that Dyarchy urged in their memorandum would be far different from that in force in the provinces. As a matter of fact, it would be Full Responsibility in the Centre in respect of Civil Administration, Sir Sivaswamy proceeded to find out as to whether there was any danger to Forest administration and proceeds from land revenue and irrigation, whether the University standard had been lowered and whether the local administration had deteriorated in efficiency since the introduction of the Reforms. These perhaps are the charges of the Local Government and witnesses had no difficulty in categorically denying them and substantiating their point. It is really pitiable that local Government's replies should not be published because it is unfair that they should present one-sided picture of the situation and then pose as the authoritative opinion of the men "on the spot." Sir Arthur Froom thought he could make much of financial extravagance of bodies. Mr. Kunzru met him by pointing out that compared with the pre-reform days, the position had not gone down. Sir Arthur did not want Dr. Sapru to question witnesses from an Association of which he was the President. Dr. Sapru said he had no intention to question them on the memorandum. He was, however, able to get from Mr. Kunzru an account of how uplift of the Depressed Classes had been vigorously pursued by the Sewa Samiti. The feeling for these classes was so improved that Mr. Gokaranath Misra who confessed he was an orthodox Brahmin had embraced Chamar and not bathed. Then again, Hindu-Muslim tension in the U. P. was only due to infection from the Punjab and Mr. Misra in saying so feared he had offended the Law Member. The Committee laughed and Sir Muhamed felt obliged to dissociate himself from the Punjab's record in that respect, because

(Continued on next page)

A GLORIFIED PUPPET.

(Continued from preivous page).

he said, he had been away for five years. It seems that landlords of the U. P. perhaps through representation sent in by the Ministers have represented that they are afraid of being swamped by the tenants and wanted more protection. Mr. Misra showed that for years to come landlords would be in a majority and that gulf may be bridged because some landlords were anxious to do justice to the tenants.

THE MAHARAJA'S FEARS.

The Maharaja of Burdwan thought that under the autonomous administration, a Cabinet consisting of several communities may not be able to rise above the communal differences. Mr. Gokaranath enlightened him by stating that such a Cabinet would naturally take up an attitude fair to all sides. Mr. Misra also threw a challenge he could form such a party tomorrow if he was placed in power. Witnesses effectively met all criticism about electorate and communal differences and made a strong point in stating that all these reasons would hold good even in 1929. A case for revision was called for today, because of the impossibility of making the existing machinery run any longer. President thought he could ridicule the idea because this demand was made after two elections and that if Dyarchy was introduced in the Centre, a similar demand would be made for full responsibility there also after two elections. Mr. Misra replied that all depended upon Government effort; but that his Association would give fifteen years.

President's attitude to-day showed that he did not treat the various demands seriously and wanted to ridicule them. If this is the official mind, the Committee can serve little useful purpose.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

"TERM'S OF REFERENCE EXTREMELY NARROW."

(Associated Press.)

In the Reforms Enquiry Committee. Sir Muhamed Shafi addressing the witnesses Messrs. Misra and Kunzru asked them as to why they had complained that the terms of reference of the Committee were extremely narrow and restricted. He said the first part of the terms made the nature of the enquiry unlimited; because it called upon the Committee to enquire into the difficulties and defects of the Government of India Act both in respect of Central and Provincial Governments. Supposing, for the sake of argument, the Committee came to the conclusion that the defects and difficulties were due to dyarchy and that it must go, there was nothing to prevent the Committee from saying so.

Mr. Misra agreed, but felt that the enquiry should not have been limited to the working of the Government of India Act.

Sir Muhammed Shafi: But the enquiry under the first term is unlimited. Sir Malcolm Hailey in his speech also stated that Government proposed to undertake "full investigations."

Witness said this was not the public impression, nor the local Government's at least not of the U. P. Government who thought the terms were narrow.

Sir Muhammed: You know the enquiry embraces both cause and effect, and is therefore unlimited.

Witness:—But what about remedies?

Sir Muhammed:—I am coming to that. Under the second part of the terms of Reference, the Committee is asked to suggest remedies under three heads, either by rules or by minor amendments of the Act, or by Major amendments of the Act. These three alternatives should be exhaustive.

Mr. Misra differed, and asked whether any thing could be done which was not consistent with the structure, policy and purpose of the Act. If it could be done, the public would be entirely satisfied with the nature of the enquiry.

Sir Muhammed Shafi quoted again for Sir Malcolm stating that if the enquiry showed that advance could not be made without amending the Act, then that question was a separate one on which Government stood in no way committed. But then, he added, there was nothing to prevent the Committee to say that advance within the Act was not possible. Why should the Association have characterised, the terms of reference as extremely narrow, in the light of his explanation?

Witness replied, that the main public grievance was that the Committee had not the power to order major amendments of the Act.

Sir Muhammed was next proceeding to ask as to which of the Association's demands could be met by amending or not amending the Act. The President remarked that it was a question for lawyers to determine.

SALARY AND ALLOWANCES.

Questioned by the Maharajah of Burdwan, witness agreed that security must be given to the services working in provinces in respect of their salaries. The Maharajah suggested that allowances might be also guaranteed along with salary. Witness said every thing depended upon the nature of the allowance.

Questioned about the Governor's salary and sumptuary and other allowances, witness agreed that the salary should be made non-votable but not allowances.

Question:—Are you in favour of a separate purse?

Mr. Misra:—My Association is opposed to it and wants some control of Ministers over finances. I admit that the distribution of funds between the two halves in the first year was fair.

Question:—What kind of control do you want?

Answer:—A Minister should be able to have funds for his schemes.

Question:—But no trouble has arisen so far, as you admit.

Answer:—But the risk is always there.

The Maharajah asked, supposing provincial autonomy was granted and some communal trouble arose, would a political party or Cabinet be able to rise above communal and racial quesions.

Witness replied that the Cabinet and party in power would no doubt consist of all communities and he had no doubt the Cabinet would take only such action as would be fair to all communities. He could form such a party to-morrow if he was put in power with full responsibility.

The Maharajah asked as to how was it that the Liberals could combine with Landlords despite the fact that a differnce arose over the Oudh Rent Act.

Mr. Misra said the cleavage was not permanent and as a matter of fact the landlords wanted such a combination.

U. P. INFECTED FROM PUNJAB.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

Sir Henry Moncrief-Smith next examined witnesses and informed them even the existing position is that Provincial subjects were ordomarily left for legislation to Provinces and that previous sanction of the Governor-General was not necessary in every case and that when Local Governments decided that a bill did not require being sent up to the Government of India they did not do so. Would witnesses in light of this explanation modify their statement asking for what was already conceded. Mr. Misra said he was prepared to modify it.

Sir Henry:—Then you don't want any amendment in section 80-A.

Answer:—Only to this extent that part (f) of the section be so interpreted as to include in the Central legislation as few provincial subjects as possible. Mr. Kunzru mentioned that in the matter of the Allahabad University Bill, for instance there should have been no reference and he gathered that the Government of India went to the length of insisting on certain provisions in the Bill including the number of professors to be got from England. The existing control was, therefore, meticulous.

Sir Henry:—You dont think that grant of Responsible Government is dependent upon a creation of competent electorate.

Witness:—You give responsibility and political education will follow. They are inter-dependent.

Replying to Sir Sivaswamy Mr. Kunzru held that education of the electorate was not indispensable. If there was responsibility then they could develop parties on domestic issues. Answering another question, he said, the electorate never understood the difference between the Reserved and Transferred subjects and as a matter of fact main reason for downfall of Liberals in the last election was that Liberal Ministers were saddled with responsibility for measures taken by the Reserved side to meet Non-Co-operation movement (laughter). Mr. Gokaranath added that in Council itself parties felt that they must either support Government as a whole or not and could not treat Ministers separately. Mr. Kunzru did not believe that the salaries of the Services would be touched in the case of existing encumbents. The moment responsibility was granted members would not talk about it. Further questioned he held that distrust of Government was justifiable. As for untouchables, he did not notice anything done by the Government in pre-reform days to help the depressed classes; while among the educated Indians there was growing sympathy for this class.

Sir Sivaswamy next referred to certain criticisms made in some quarters about the work and attitude of the first Legislative Councils. He, asked whether forests would suffer by the system of responsibility. No replied, Mr. Kunzru. On the other hand, authorities would acknowledge that criticism of the Council was most helpful. The forced begar had been abolished and people's grievances about forest administration redressed. Similarly on the question of irrigation and land revenue the Council had taken up a right attitude. He and Mr. Gokarnath Misra vouched as the members of the Executive Council of Allahabad and Lucknow Universities that nothing had been done to lower their standards. On the other hand complaints had been received from outside colleges that standard was being made unduly high. Nor had the municipal administration deteriorated. There were as many complaints against it now as they were in the pre-reform days.

Sir Arthur Froom:—Some local bodies I hear, have been extremely extravagant and squandered money.

Mr. Kunzru:—Some of them have.

Sir Arthur:—Then they have not improved by having autonomy.

Replying to Sir Arthur, Mr. Misra said the electorate in U. P. number 15 lakhs out of whom his Association had 500 as members.

Question:—Supposing there is autonomy would the trouble between Hindus and Muhamedans increase in their struggle for power.

Answer:—It would for some time; but after a time the distinction would go.

Questioned about the proposal to eliminate the permanent Service officials from control of policy, witness said they did not want Governors and Executive Councillors to be selected from the Civil Service. They would leave the Viceroy's power of certification as it is.

At this stage the Committee adjourned for lunch.

On resuming, Sir Arthur Froom suggested that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru being the President of the Association should not put questions to witnesses. Sir Tej Bahadur said he wont examine them on memorandum but about the general position in the United Provinces. Replying to Dr. Sapru, Mr. Kunzru said there is one language spoken throughout U. P. and also the Punjab, that his province had been more affected by Muslim culture than any other in India and that Muhamedans held a respectable position in the province and represented the best Muslim culture. Answering another question he said the Sewa Samiti movement was all India and had its head quarter at Allahabad. He as one of the leaders of the movement, had often to go to rural areas and detailed the work done by the Samiti in uplifting the depressed classes. In U. P. only the class of untouchables was sweepers. Mr. Misra said it was striking that there was no restriction in the way of a member of any class entering the holy temples in Benaras or Muttra. Mr. Misra added he was an orthodox Hindu but he embraced a Chamar. Mr. Sapru:—You did not bathe. Answer:—No. Dr. Paranjpye:—Not on that day (laughter). Witness agreed with Dr. Sapru that according to Hindu law certain kinds of impurities were prescribed even against the upper classes and as matter of fact the depressed classes sprang up because of their unclean way of living. President. Are all depressed classes Hindus.

Answer:—Yes.

Question:—Even Dooms?

Answer:—Yes.

Mr. Misra also agreed that at present several hitherto low classes among Hindus were declaring themselves belonging to higher classes because of improvement in their position. Dr. Sapru asked what was Hindu-Muslim trouble in U. P. due to.

Answer:—It occured in western district and had reflection from the Punjab (laughter).

Question:—It was infection from the Punjab.

Answer:—I should say so provided I do not offend the Law Member (laughter). Sir Muhamed Shafi? I have been away from the Punjab for five years.

Proceeding, Dr. Sapru recalled that even the Municipality Act was passed in 1916 in U. P. He, Pandit Motilal Nehru and others supported the Communal electorate for Muslims and were criticised for so doing even by the "leader" which was a liberal party's organ. Witness:—That was so.

Question:—Hindus want to come to a fair settlement with the minorities.

Answer:—Yes except the Die-hard Hindus (laughter). Sir Muhamed Shafi:—You think friction ceased after giving the communal electorate.

Answer:—Yes.

Dr. Sapru said there was a feeling of apprehension among the landlords in U. P. that they might be swamped by the representatives of the tenants.

Answer:—Not for years to come.

Question:—You think some landlords are already enlightened and prepared to give rights to tenants and that, therefore, differences may be bridged.

Answer:—Yes.

Further questioned both witnesses gave account of how they addressed their constituents and kept them in touch with the affairs.

Dr. Sapru:—If you have to wait for 300 years to get Reforms then what would be the position.

Answer:—Every man would be opposed to Government.

Mr. Misra:—I dont think even the President meant that a period be so long (laughter).

Question:—Then what is the mistrust of the Government due to among the masses.

Mr. Kunzru:—Because of police and district administration.

President asked what witness meant by eventual control of legislature over foreign and political affairs. Indian states did not come within the British India. Did he mean to exercise control over them. Mr. Kunzru explained that certainly they wont legislate about Indian States.

Sir Muhamed Shafi:—Supposing the view of the Government of India and the legislature agreed on questions of foreign policy etc. would you then relax the Secretary of State's control in those cases.

Answer:—Yes.

Further questioned by Dr. Sapru witness explained that hostile attitude of the Council to Medical Service was due to unwarranted order that Minister must employ certain number of I. M. S. officers. He was in favour of Public Service Commission but the question of discipline must be left in the hand of the Government. As for the Council supporting Government in Non-co-operation days he instanced that Government was not censured for application of the Seditious Meeting Act after the riots. But application of the Criminal Law Amendment Act to whole province was wholly wrong and was therefore disapproved. Replying to Dr. Paranjye Mr. Kunzru said non-officials did not take ministers into confidence because they believe Ministers were not their own masters and resented when ministers voted against the non-officials. He believed under the Responsible Government, Ministers would be able to get majority by coalition, if one party did not hold majority.

Mr. Jinnah:—Has in this country the electorate reached an ideal stage?

Answer:—No.

You will protect all minorities.

Answer:—Yes.

Question:—You want dyarchy to go, then why have you suggested alternative course within the, Act.

Answer:—It is only alternative relief put in plaint (laughter).

Question—You mean half a loaf is better than no loaf.

Answer:—Yes. Even under the Act you are asking for transfer of all Subjects except agency subjects. Would not that reduce Dyarchy to ridiculous position.

Answer:—Yes.

Question:—So you think that if effects of Dyarchy are to be removed it must be reduced to absurdity.

Answer:—That is so.

Question:—Isn't the position of the Governor constitutional at present.

Answer:—No. Ministers are merely advisors and the Government is supreme in both halves.

President quoted from the instruction to Governors and asked whether in light of instruction enjoining the Governor to follow Minister's advice, witness still held to his view.

Answer:—Yes. That is our experiences.

Questioned:—About Army witness agreed that attempt must be made to proceed with a definite scheme of Indianisation of Army. He also agreed that widening of franchise just at present was not a vital matter. As for the preamble of the act Mr. Jinnah pointed out that preamble was not a part of the law and Parliament was in a position of a judge who must be moved by some body. Witness agreed that Indians must move Parliament. Mr. Jinnah and President asked as to whether any Muhamedans were members of the Association.

Answer:—About 10 per cent. They did not join openly the Liberal Party because of risk of losing at election (laughter). The Government treatment was responsible for our downfall (renewed laughter).

Mr. Jinnah:—Your Party in the first Council, I take it, entered with a full determination to make the reforms a success. Then why did the two Ministers resign.

Answer:—Because they could not get on.

This concluded to-day's evidence which lasted for five hours. Lala Harkishanlal ex-Minister Punjab will be examined to-morrow.

FLOODS IN SIND.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN NAWABSHAH DISTRICT.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Aug. 13.

The following Press communique has been issued in connection with the floods in Sind:—"The Commissioner in Sind regrets to announce that a serious situation has arisen in the Nawabshah District in consequence of an abnormal rise of the Indus. Owing to the high level of the land on the left bank of the section of the Indus fronting the Moro and Sakrand Talukas of this district, there are no protective river embankments along a stretch of some fifty mies, this high belt of land and embankments of Dad and other canals being ordinarily quite sufficient to protect the country in the rear. But on the 8th August the river spill overtopped this high land and eventually burst through the canal embankments in numerous places, the most serious breach occurring at about 12th mile of the Dad main canal where the latter crosses the Dhoro or natural depression. There was no possibility of checking the vast volume of water rushing through the breaches thus made and floods have already spread over a great part of the Moro Taluka and are advancing on a wide front. With the river maintaining its present high level, they are likely to affect a considerable portion of the Nawabshah District (Moro, Sakrand and Shahadpur Talukas). The local revenue and irrigation officers are making every effort to cope with the situation, but until the river falls there is no possibility of arresting the progress of the floods and all that can be done is to localize them so far as possible and carry out such measures as may be practicable for preventing loss of life and destruction of property."

The latest report of the floods in the Nawabshah District to hand is that the Indus river and the Dad canal floods are causing much damage. Last night the deluge surrounded Moro. The Collector of Nawabshah has ordered the removal of the taluka treasury. Moro is in imminent danger. Mithiani is also in great danger and the authorities last night warned the people to be prepared for any emergency. Many villages are being submerged. The authorities fear that the Indus embankment at Manjuth near Tharushah might collapse. If this happens much of the Sahiti will be washed away. There is much apprehension as the floods are out of control. Authorities have lost hope of checking it.

RENT ACT.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SIR CAWASJEE JEHANGIR HALL.

The Secretary of the Mazdayasni Mandal writes:—

"The Rent Act ceases to operate from the 31st instant, so far as it relates to non-presidential premises, in consequence of the refusal of permission to Mr. Addyman to introduce his bill in the last session of the Council. Taking advantage of this fact, thousands of greedy and grasping landlords have already served upon their tenants notices to quit their business premises. Thousands of others have made a demand upon their tenants for a monstrous insrease in the rents paid by their tenants. It is said that in some cases an increase of as many as five hundred per cent. is demanded. An Irani shop-keeper at Dhobi Talao who has been paying a monthly rent of Rs. 300/- is asked to pay Rs. 1,000/-. This has created a serious situation in the city and a strong feeling of indignation and apprehension.

To give vent to this feeling and to record an emphatic protest against the high-handed and thoughtless policy of Government several leading political, social and religious bodies have resolved to hold a monster meeting at the Sir Cawasjee Jehangir Hall on Sunday the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, will take the Chair.

All arrangements with regard to this meeting have been entrusted to the Mazdayasni Mandal of Bombay. The following eleven associations have consented to take part in the movement:—(1) Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, (2) Khilafat Committee, (3) Mazdayasni Mandal, (4) Swaraj Sabha, (5) Bombay Swaraj Party, (6) Municipal Nationalist Party, (7) Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, (8) Bombay Tenants' Association, (9) National Home Rule League, (10) Bombay National Union, and (11) Social Service League."

Sjt. Kalyanbhai Lalbhai, of Jain Oswal caste, Ahmedabad, having passed the B. E. (civil) examination and proceeding to England for further studies was entertained at a garden party on last Sunday evening in the Sheth Lalbhai Bhogilal's Bungalow's grounds, by his friends, at Ahmedabad.

Our Bhiwani correspondent wires:—"The Moharrum passed peacefully, all citizens joining. Lala Khemchand, Magistrate and Inspector Niaz Ahmed Khan deserve fn credit."

ARGENTINE AVIATOR

BURST OF TYRE PREVENTS DEPARTURE

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

A knot of people including the Argentine Consul and a number of military officers and journalists assembled shortly after dawn at Dumdum Aerodrome to watch the departure of Major Zanni. He arrived at 7-15 in his motor car with his mechanic and proceeded immediately to Hangar. He discovered that one of the tyres was defective and so he changed it. Then Zanni made an inspection of the ground in his motor car and satisfied himself that conditions were favourable to taking off the machine. Everything appearing satisfactory. He entered the aeroplane but just as the mechanic was about to start the propellor report of the bursting of a tyre was heard. With a look of intense disgust Major Zanni descended and found to his dismay the new tyre which he had just fitted had burst. It was his last spare tyre. Immediately he set about making enquiries with a view to obtaining a fresh tyre being greatly disappointed at the fresh set back. If a suitable tyre is not to be obtainable locally one must be ordered from Lahore which course will make a further delay by a couple of days. Zanni is spending this morning accompanied by an Air Officer in touring motor depots for a new tyre. The unexpectedness of the setback can be gauged from the fact that Major Zanni before entering the machine handed a telegram to the Argentine Consul for despatch to Buenos Ayres announcing his departure. After the accident he took the telegram and disgustedly crumpled it.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN SIND.

LOSS OF CROPS AND PROPERTY

(From our Correspondent.)

NAWABAD, Aug. 13.

On account of floods in the river Indus and the canals dependent on it several portions of four out of the seven districts of Sindh i.e. Karachi, Hyderabad, Larkhan and Nawabshah are submerged resulting in serious loss of crops and property and some loss of cattle, but so far as reports go no loss of human life. Several taluka headquarters are under water, others are in danger and Government treasury and records are being despatched to district headquarters. All efforts to stem the flow by strengthening or constructing bunds or dams, the course usually adopted, have failed in Nawabshah district, and have now been given up there by Government officials. The Commissioner in Sindh has issued a press note on the situation in Nawabshah district, in which he writes "Until the river falls there is no possibility of arresting the progress of the flood and all that can be done is to localize them so far as possible, and carry out such measures as may be practicable for preventing loss of life and destruction of property."

As a result of inquiries made by him three or four days ago from workers in some of the districts Dr. Choithram, President Singh Provincial Congress Committee has issued a public appeal for men and money and in the meantime local Congress workers are instructed to organize relief with the help of some funds he has sent them to make a starting in that direction.

(Continued from column 6.)

Acharya's indefatigable labours, there is general eagerness for spinning wheels. Hitherto, women bore the brunt of the work, but now men are also utilising their leisure for spinning and weaving. Two primary schools have also been opened at the Khadi centres."

A PRIZE FOR THE FAITHFUL.

The two Ministers of the Governor of Bengal have been saved so far. The only danger that now threatens their existence is the vote of the next Council. Lord Lytton has devised an ingenious way of influencing the voting on the question. He has publicly announced that the third Minister will be chosen from the ranks of those who vote for the salaries of the present Ministers. This is a temptation which is now spread out very cleverly. Are we to take it this is the first fruit of the Lytton-Reading Conference? A great reward awaits the faithful, and those who are aspirants to the Ministership will have to see in the first instance that the present Ministers are kept in power. It is part of the colossal sham of the present Councils that Ministerships supposed to be a popular office have become a gift of the bureaucracy and an official prize. It is clear that the man who accepts such a gift cannot be a tribune of the people. No one who values himself as the spokesman of public principles could at any time accept a Ministry in the Provincial Governments. Now that office becomes doubly cursed. If there is going to be any emulous rivalry amongst the ranks of the faithful, it will cause the public sufficient amusement to watch it.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

LORD LYTTON'S OUTBURST.

ACHARYA ROY AND KHADDAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10

If Lord Lytton does not cultivate a talent for reticence, it is only because he has cultivated the skin of a Rhinoceros. His utterance at Dacca outdoes the tactlessness and recklessness of his speech at Chinsura. The name and person of a Governor should be free from odium and his office should command respect. If the present Governor of Bengal becomes a negation of this standard, he has only himself to blame. Whether he spoke his words like a man of conviction who is aware of the responsibility he incurs, or like a titular figure-head who has allowed himself in an unresisting, listless spirit to be led by a group of advisers, the event was extremely deplorable and Lord Lytton in the name of martyrdom to candour, has invited on himself an amount of public censure quite inconsistent with the dignity of his office. Referring obviously to the disclosures of the Charminar case, the Governor unburdened himself of this confession: "The thing that has distressed me more than anything else since I came to India is to find that mere hatred of authority can drive Indian men to induce Indian women to invent offences against their own honour merely to bring discredit on the Indian police." The statement is a libel. It is a libel on Indian men, and it is a libel on Indian women. If it has provoked a storm of indignation all over, who can blame the indignant? Lawyers tell as it was breach of legal form, in other words: Contempt of Court and contempt of the law to comment in that manner on a subject which is *sub judice*. Public men consider it an unjust and unfounded charge unbecoming of the Governor of a province. The women themselves have been deeply stirred. Letters are pouring into the public press from all sections of them. The quaintness of idiom and phrase due to a pronounced vernacular expression does not conceal the emphasis of their protest or their sense of insult. The Governor had no need to insult the womanhood of India to vindicate the reputation of the police. It was monstrous enough to suggest that, the men of India were so utterly devoid of decency as to induce their mothers and sisters to invent stories of outrage on their honour. But the insinuation that the women of India have allowed themselves to be so induced is unforgivably disgraceful. The public feeling that has been roused would have served a wholesome purpose if Lord Lytton realised that he should not make official pronouncements with the abandon of an under-graduate. The Governor has been called upon from every side to realise the gravity of his indiscretion and withdraw the gratuitous insult he has offered to men and women alike in India. It remains to be seen what prevails with him, the fallacious notions of prestige or the finer instinct of a gentleman.

AGE OF CONSENT.

Dr. Gour's age of consent Bill came on for discussion at a public meeting of a few obscurantist Hindus, the other day. If the speakers had condemned the Bill solely on the principle that it is not for the State, as represented by a foreign people, to lay down legislation on social and religious matters, their attitude would have won sympathy. But they opposed it on the merits of the question. The issue of merit, however, was not decided on its merits as sound reasoning would demand, but on the strength of tradition and authority. The occasion was auspicious for the outpouring of eloquence on the part of Pandits and we heard no end of citation from the Shastras. When the President of the meeting characterised the allowing of the Bill for discussion as an encroachment on the sanctity of private life by the Government, he was striking a false note which won the applause of the audience before him, but would be condemned by any saner body of men. Apart from the merits of the case, the verdict of the meeting is by no means the verdict of Calcutta or Bengal. There is reason to think that the general body of opinion does not consider the raising of the age of consent from twelve to fourteen an unjust invasion on the Hindu religion. If that meeting, however, represented the considered opinion of the province, it would be a sad commentary indeed on the kinsmen of Raja Ram Mohan Roy of revered memory.

ACHARYA ROY'S KHADDAR WORK.

It needs tremendous enthusiasm for an old man to travel in the interior of Bengal in the monsoon months to encourage the production of Khaddar. But Acharya Roy is undaunted. This is what a correspondent writes:—

"Acharya Roy has been to Aboi and the various Khadi centres for the last few days. Although it is raining incessantly he has been taking the trouble of inspecting the centres of small country crafts, encouraging workers in carrying cotton and collecting yarn from distant villages in the midst of drenching showers. Often this work has to be done in knee-deep mud and water. The quality of yarn is steadily improving and fifteen counts are not at all unusual. The outturn of yarn at present is from fifteen to sixteen maunds per week which means about three thousand rupees worth of Khadi. Thanks to the

(Continued in column 5.)

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HAWKERS AND SQUATTERS

COMPLAINT OF HARASSMENT

STANDING COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy, presiding.

The Chairman asked to be allowed to refer to the death of Mr. C. W. E. Waite, the Chief Accountant of the Municipality, who died near Port Said, and was probably buried at sea. He said his death was a great loss to them, particularly at a time when his services were required for the purposes of retrenchment, as he knew the ins and outs of the financial position of the Corporation. Their sympathy went to the wife and family of the deceased and he hoped they would join him in that expression of regret.

The Commissioner said Mr. Waits had served the Corporation for about 24½ years, and his own knowledge of him extended over ten years, and he knew nobody who was a more loyal and devoted servant of the Corporation. His death was a great blow to him as also to the Corporation, and his loss would be severely felt.

BILL FOR PRINTING REPORT.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that he had sanctioned payment of Rs. 928-8-0 to the "Times" Press being the cost of printing and supplying 500 copies of the Preliminary Report of the Retrenchment Adviser, Sir M. Visvesvaraya.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said it was too much to charge Rs. 2 per copy of the report.

One member said the get up was good.

Mr. Jamnadas: It is not for Wembley Exhibition!

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said they could have got the books printed for Rs. 300.

Mr. Haveliwalla said perhaps they might get it printed cheaper at Girgaum!

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said the cost was too much even considering the quality of the paper.

Mr. Tairsee asked whether the locality of the Press made any difference in the quality of printing and its costs.

The Chairman: Then it is recorded.

Mr. Tairsee: What is it?

The Chairman—It is recorded.

The Commissioner said he was not consulted in the matter by the Retrenchment Advisor.

Mr. Tairsee said somebody must have done it, and whoever did it did not know that a rupee consisted of 16 annas.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy: It was Sir M. Visvesvaraya who did it.

Mr. Tairsee said it did not matter who did it, as he considered that the person who placed the printing order did not know the value of a rupee.

The letter was recorded Mr. Tairsee voting against the proposition.

GRIEVANCES OF HAWKERS AND SQUATTERS.

The Committee considered a letter from Noormahomed Ayoob and other hawkers and squatters complaining that the prohibition on the hawkers to hawk their wares only in some authorised areas was a tyranny on them; that whenever they hawked in an unauthorised places, their goods were seized, and they were abused and beaten, and the goods were kept in a chowki for a long time, where they were carelessly handled. They requested that the wares belonging to Noor Mahomed might be returned to him, they might be allowed proper compensation, and the prohibition on hawking in unauthorised places might be removed.

Noormahomed who was called into the Hall complained that all their goods were mixed up, and they were beaten by the Pathans. Mr. Masani had refused to listen to their grievances.

The Commissioner said the Municipal staff were assaulted.

Mr. H. A. Lalji said that was no justification for the Municipal staff to beat and assault others.

The Commissioner said it was a reflection on himself personally, for he had done it himself. He preferred beating poor men to taking their goods. He gave them hits if he did not take away their things.

Mr. Lalji moved an amendment that the Municipal staff be warned not to beat the hawkers. He said the assaulted men might go to the Police Court, and that was not proper.

Mr. Kanji protested against striking any man, even in the discharge of one's duty, as it was inhuman to do so.

The Commissioner said those of the members who objected to this treatment should accompany him and see whether they could do, what the Municipal staff were expected to do, without using force.

Mr. Jamnadas said the hawkers did not deserve the slightest consideration and the law must be strictly put into force, as otherwise there would be obstruction to traffic.

The amendment has withdrawn and the letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY.

The Commissioner informed the Committee that there had been no increase of water in the Vehar and Tulsi lakes since the beginning of the month. As far as Tansa was concerned, he hoped it was going to fill, and he was still confident.

GREAT WORLD'S PREDICTION

Simply state your time and date of birth or writing letter. Full Annual Life Reading with Character Reading costs Re. 1-0-0 only. Special Five Years' Rs. 4-8-0. Extensive Rs. 10. Mr. Feroze Ahmed, B.A., LL.B., Amritsar writes:—"I am much struck with our true calculations. Your Character Reading is wonderfully accurate." Mr. Lal Mohan Banerjee, Durbhanga, writes:—"I got life readings from France, Karmatar, and Holland and among others your life reading gave me entire satisfaction," etc.

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"UNGRACIOUS, INDISCREET AND PROVOKING."

PROTEST BY ALIPUR BAR AGAINST LORD LYTTON'S ATTACK

Never in recent years, says the "Forward", the members of the Alipur District Bar Association sat at such an enthusiastic and fully representative meeting of their own as on Saturday afternoon when headed by their Vice-President Babu Jogeswar Roy, they assembled at a Special General Meeting to record their "emphatic and indignant" protest against the recent gubernatorial utterances at Dacca regarding the "character and honour of Indian men and women."

The spacious hall of the Association was fully packed. Such was the seriousness and importance of the occasion that everyone made it a point to attend the meeting, out of the total strength of about 320 of the Association more than 300 attending. Feeling was high, indignation intense, speeches dignified and to the point, and protests were unqualified and unequivocal.

Following are the resolutions that were passed with one and unanimous voice.

I. This meeting of the 24-Perganas Bar Association enters its most emphatic and indignant protest against the unjust and untrue imputations contained in the speech delivered at Dacca by H. E. Lord Lytton on 5th August last against the character and honour of Indian men and women. This meeting is definitely of opinion that such remarks are unworthy of a gentleman and extremely ungracious, indiscreet and provoking in the person of a Governor of a province, and by making the same he has forfeited the esteem and the confidence of the people over whom he was called upon to rule.

Babu Bejoy Krishna Bose moved, Babu Sourindra Nath Mukerji seconding.

II. That having regard to the absolute falsity and grossly offensive nature of the imputations made and also to the just and widespread feeling of indignation raised throughout the province and having regard especially to the apprehension that such an observation, if made, in reference to any particular case, will have a disastrous effect upon the administration of justice, this Association is of opinion that the Governor should make early amends by unconditionally withdrawing his remarks and offering an unqualified apology.

Maulvi Mahabul Huq moved and Babu Birendra Nath Nag seconded.

III. That copies of these Resolutions be sent to H. E. the Viceroy, to H. E. Lord Lytton and to the Press over the signature of the President of the meeting of the Association and the purport of the same be wired to the Secretary of State and the Prime Minister in England.

(Moved from the chair).

The death took place after a very short illness, of Pandit Sheodulare Bajpei, the Manager of the Shri Venkateshwar Steam Press, the Sanskrit and Hindi Press of Bombay.

Under the auspices of the Maratha Aikya Vardak and Vidya Prasad Samaj, a meeting was held at the Development Chawls, Naigaum, to congratulate Mr. R. S. Asavle on his appointment as a Justice of Peace by the Government.

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